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Latin America Report

(FOUO 2/81)



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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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ENERGY ECONOMICS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SOCIOECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RIVER PLATE BASIN HIGHLIGHTED

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Estela Araujo: "The Heart of the Plate Basin"]

[Text] Corrientes is a province with features of its own which are so entrenched in the personality of its inhabitants that one would think that Corrientes was a country rather than a province. Its recent history dates back to the Jesuit missions that were established in its territory. Its lovely Guaraní language, spoken by over 400,000 Corrientes inhabitants, is blended into the Indian fibre of its soul, mingled with the centuries-old warbling of its birds and the murmur of the water that rocks its children to sleep from the great rivers or marshlands scattered over its 88,000 square kilometers of territory.

At the beginning of the century, when the situation with Chile became a serious threat to peace, the then governor of Corrientes coined a phrase which became part of the legend: "If Argentina goes to war, Corrientes will aid it." With their courageous and fraternal spirit, the people of Corrientes, nearly surrounded by water, constitute a world apart.

But it is precisely this mythical world of lethargy and a warm climate that is beginning to awaken, trying to start a new period in its history, filled with struggles, showing a modern image of an ambitious province, establishing its triangle of the future with three energy projects.

Salto Grande, Yacyreta and Parana Medio are the basis for its plans for the coming years. Certainly no province could have projects of such magnitude in its territory or sphere of influence. Not to mention two binational dams with Brazil, within its boundaries, and another in its sphere of influence: that of the Alto Uruguay.

The governor of Corrientes, Gen Luis Carlos Gomez Centurion, stated: "The territory of Corrientes is emblazoned in the very geographical heart of the Plate Basin and, bordering three neighboring countries, acts within the Basin and for Argentina as a great continental territorial hinge, and therefore, as a zone for political, demographic and economic contacts."

The genuine awakening of Corrientes has appeared, on the one hand, as an acquisition of awareness by the provincial government of its inhabitants and, on the other, as

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the overwhelming force represented by the great hydroelectric projects that have been planned. Salto Grande, which is putting its fifth turbine into operation, is intended to have an energy production of 1,900 megawatts, of which volume 675 Mw are already being obtained. Although this dam is located in Entre Rios Province, its water surface extends to the very boundary with Corrientes, which affords the ports on the Uruguay River a feasible route to Buenos Aires that, up until now, was interrupted by Saltos Grande and Chico. The navigable channel will afford easy access.

In cooperation with Brazil, three dams are planned on the Uruguay River, which are, from south to north: San Pedro, Garabi, and Roncador. The three combined represent an energy potential of 2,200 megawatts, to be shared with Brazil. The danger involved in these dams is that a river connection its established with the Ibicuy-Yacuy axis on Brazilian territory, something that could convert Corrientes into an Argentine province dependent on a foreign superimposition, namely, the Rio Grande.

Yacyreta, with a greater potential and with its construction already begun, will be the real driving force for its development. With its completion scheduled for 1990, it will leave at the bottom of the provincial capital, on the Parana River, a potential of 4,000 megawatts, to be shared with Paraguay, but which will undoubtedly be purchased by Argentina. Paraguay does not need more energy than that of Itaipu, which it must sell only to Brazil, and at a lower price.

The Republic of Paraguay is divided, geographically, into two zones: the eastern, with the larger human and productive habitat, wherein the aforementioned major hydroelectric projects are being established, plus Corpus, at Misiones, which will also wield an influence on the northern section of Corrientes Province. The population of Paraguay (2.25 million inhabitants) exerts demographic pressure on the coast of Parana, particularly in Guarani Province, owing to the affinity of its language. Yacyreta will increase the settlement of Paraguayans which, with an overall density of 5.5 inhabitants per square kilometers, has kept the western zone almost a desert. Corrientes will be forced to withstand far more pressure.

The Parana Medio represents the third major project which will directly affect the destiny of the province. The 5,600 megawatts of potential energy that it will give off will be only a part of its true importance. The river route established by the reservoir of its two dams will constitute a genuine inland sea, connecting Corrientes with Santa Fe, and extending as far as Rosario and Buenos Aires, with actual dredging or similar projects in the Parana Inferior. Corrientes, an overseas port with communication that can readily be extended to Asuncion, has acquired unusual significance. The bridges over the Parana and Uruguay Rivers have changed its almost insular features, integrating it with the territory of the neighboring provinces and the three countries with which it can communicate: first, with Brazil (Paso de los Libres-Uruguayana); then through Entre Rios, with the Oriental Republic of Uruguay (Paysandu-Colon, Fray Bentos-Puerto Unzue and, finally, Salto Grande, which will soon complete its highway and railroad connection). On the Parana, it was the under-river tunnel which salvaged the Mesopotamian area (Santa Fe-Parana), being completed to the north with the Corrientes-Barranqueras connection. The hydroelectric projects will increase the bridges, to which will be added two more communications routes with Paraguay: Clorinda-Asuncion and, in the bidding stage, Encarnacion-Posadas.

For the establishment of industry, Corrientes offers a future aspect as a genuine seller of energy, which may be summarized as follows:

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Salto Grande: 900 Mw
(Argentine part)

Alto Uruguay): 1,100 Mw
(Argentine part)

Yacyreta: 2,000 Mw
(Argentine part)

Corpus: 2,000 Mw
(Argentine part)

Parana Medio: 5,600 Mw
(completely Argentine)

11,600 Mw in its sphere of influence.

Considering the fact that Brazil is proud of its Itaipu project, with an estimate of about 10,000-12,000 Mw, in collaboration with Paraguay, one has an idea of the industrial power that the province could summon. Although the nature of the projects cited is national or international, one cannot help but observe the advantages that are accrued from the proximity of the projects and the association with two connecting systems that are under way.

The northwest system extends from Corrientes to Bella Vista, including the area with a larger population. The southeast system is fed in Salto Grande, to provide power to the localities from Monte Caseros onward.

Corrientes' original status as a producer of calves for fattening on the wet pampas, and of certain varieties of vegetables will be revised in all respects if the plan under discussion involving the Ibera marshlands is carried out, converting the area into a great inland lake for the province and a river route that could connect the Parana directly with the Uruguay, making the unification of the two great rivers possible. This plan, which would perhaps reduce the amount of land usable for agriculture and livestock raising, would increase the output of the remaining land; because there are at present expanses of land that have been underwater for 10 months. It is estimated that nearly a third of its territory is underwater.

This situation, which in some instances might be negative, has converted it into a unique water source, with the largest supply of fresh water of the Argentine provinces. There is also speculation about converting it into the country's leading source of lumber, by rationalizing the forestation in the province.

The governor maintains that Corrientes has left behind "the predominating influence of a bucolic consciousness that originally prevailed and became entrenched, which visualized and exhausted the province's destiny." The fundamental step taken by Corrientes is, at the outset, a reconsideration of it as an updated region in search of development with specific guidelines and intentions. With the noise of their falls, the energy projects will awaken the sweet peacefulness of the Corrientes sky.

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ENERGY ECONOMICS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES EROSION PROBLEMS IN SALTO GRANDE

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 11

Interview with Maj Gen (ret) Miguel Angel Viviani Rossi, secretary of the Joint Argentine-Uruguayan Technical Committee, by Jose Corzo Gomez, on 18 November 1980 at the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex.

[Text] The Uruguay River is gradually being converted into a frontier, a bridge. It no longer separates, but now unites Argentina and the Oriental Republic. Yesterday, during the course of a function held at the Salto Grande hydroelectric complex, the sixth turbine, which will make it possible to double the power production from the Atucha nuclear powerplant, was put into service. Moreover, the fact that it is the first binational project undertaken in Latin America represents, owing to its dimensions, a starting point for all the countries of the Southern Cone. The complexity of the matters that have had to be confronted strengthened further still the bonds of brotherhood uniting both countries. Salto Grande is located on a site known as Ayui, a Guaraní term that means "running water."

The water is an energy source, and the energy is a source of progress. This is why Salto Grande was declared a priority project. In order to give a clear notion of its importance, it should be pointed out that, once the seventh turbine is put into operation in February of next year, it will have a power similar to that of El Chocón. When the official ceremony ended, the secretary of the Joint Technical Committee and chairman of the Argentine delegation, Maj Gen (ret) Miguel Angel Viviani Rossi, with his usual kindness, made exclusive statements for LA OPINION.

[Question] Gen Viviani Rossi, how would you briefly describe the importance of the opening of the sixth turbine to Salto Grande?

[Answer] It is very important, not only because of the significance of adding 135,000 KW of power to our energy resources, but also because new machines are continuing to be put into service, according to the stipulations in our timetable. So, from those two standpoints, it is an important and highly significant event for Uruguay and Argentina.

[Question] Official estimates indicate that, with the sixth turbine, the power of the Atucha nuclear plant will be more than doubled.

[Answer] It is fitting to mention these comparative examples, because in this way we can observe the importance and size of this project in comparison with others related to energy development. I would like to stress that, once the seventh turbine goes into service, it will have power comparable to that of El Chocón.

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[Question] Lately, there has been a great deal of discussion about the erosion problem at the Salto Grande dam. What are the true dimensions of the problem?

[Answer] In every hydroelectric project, the part of the civil construction most needed, I would say, using technical terms, on the basis of the river's development and the volume of water that it provides, is the spillway, because it must absorb all that power from the water which is not centrifuged by the machinery. The spillway is a part of this project which must be built to cope with the magnitude, in all its reality, imposed by the efforts of nature, per se. Hence it is in the spillways that the civil engineering must be calculated, planned, designed and constructed meticulously. It is the spillway wherein most of the hydroelectric projects show new features which must be accommodated with the passage of time. What has happened at Salto Grande? A cavitation problem has occurred in our spillway because of the manner in which it is built. In other words, the large volume of flow of water in the various sections of the spillway has caused subpressures as if the water were creating a vacuum, scraping the wall of our energy disperser blocks and creating a large number of very small water bubbles which, upon entering in a state of collapse, allow the water to strike against the stone again. So the incessant striking against the stone, which is not a normal water passage, is what causes the erosion. In order to learn the dimensions of the problem, we hired international experts to advise us what to do in order to eliminate these cavitation effects in our spillway. Taking those views into account, we contracted for a physics laboratory in Grenoble, which is part of a French institution engaged in hydraulic research, that has provided us with the pertinent solutions. Of them, we have selected the one which affords the best chances for success. But I must make it quite clear that it does not offer 100 percent security. Hydraulic science cannot, a priori, give a certificate claiming that, as a result of a painstaking study, nature will behave according to all the calculations made for a certain type of construction, in this case, that of the spillway.

[Question] What provisions have been made to prevent disturbances in the complex?

[Answer] We think that the best way of carrying out the operation is in the "dry state," closing the spillway and constructing a cofferdam downstream. For this purpose, we have to take advantage of a season of the year when the river is at low watermark, so that the entire liquid mass can be displaced by our engine room and prevent the spillway from operating.

[Question] General, how long will the spillway be out of operation?

[Answer] We estimate that the operation will be successful if we keep our spillway closed for 40 days, the minimal time required to attain the basic goals of the repairs. If the river's low water allows, we shall extend the closing of the spillway. For all the repairs, both the main and supplementary ones, it would be ideal to have between 60 and 90 days.

[Question] Is erosion common in large hydroelectric projects?

[Answer] Situations such as that at Salto Grande occur in many dams.

There are institutions in the world, for example, in the United States, engaged in studying these new situations that occur in spillways, in depth and almost exclusively. There are dams which have suffered serious deterioration in their

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spillways, to the point where 400,000 cubic meters of tiles were carried away from stilling pools. In our case, the erosion has not been of that magnitude, but it must be repaired to prevent damage that could occur to the project. However, it is not dangerous, because the main structure at Salto Grande has not been affected.

[Question] Will there be a delay in the project on account of those repairs, or not?

[Answer] I would say that there will be a delay in part of the project, especially in the access routes which will experience a lag of about 90 days. I would like to emphasize that the energy production will not be affected whatsoever.

[Question] When will Salto Grande's 14 turbines be in full operation?

[Answer] I estimate that it will be between April and June 1982. The current difficulties are not affecting the timetable for the Salto Grande projects.

[Question] I would like to make a comment. A recent study points out that, in our country, only 10 percent of our hydroelectric power has been used to date. In Switzerland, the utilization has reached nearly 100 percent. Why?

[Answer] It has not reached nearly 100 percent. It has been completely used up, and they have had to resort to nuclear powerplants. Public opinion is very well informed about thermonuclear powerplants, so much so that there must always be a kind of compensatory action maintained between the hydroelectric and thermonuclear projects.

[Question] In other words, the construction of Yacyreta-Apipe, Corpus and Parana Medio involves projects that are indispensable to the Argentina of the future.

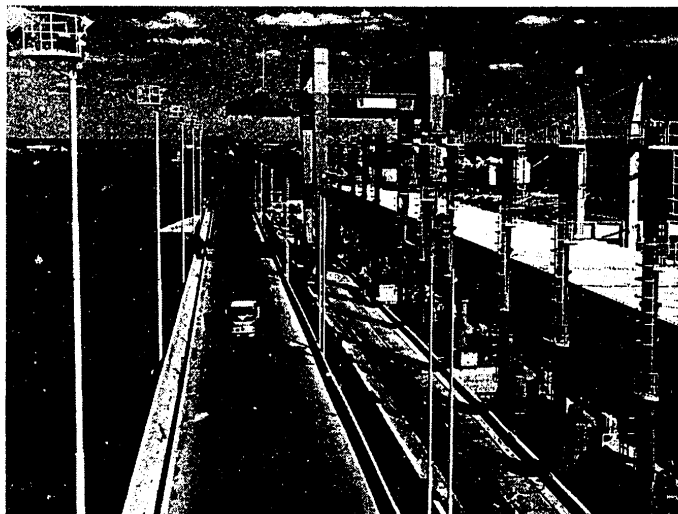
[Answer] Indispensable, and for the entire national development. This is a policy that is very well developed and stipulated by the Armed Forces government. We have an energy plan extending to the year 2000, and I believe and am totally convinced that the public has acquired a degree of awareness of the need for its implementation. I think that we are pursuing a good course of action, which is so obviously necessary for national development that I am certain it will be continued until the end of this century, regardless of the goals of subsequent governments that may come later.

[Question] At the present time, we Argentines may have a variety of views of a political, economic and social nature. But it is obvious that we are all agreed on the materialization of these major projects in the shortest possible period of time. Isn't that so?

[Answer] I am convinced that we are all united. Furthermore, these projects have a proliferating nature, because wherever they are established there is a real focal point for expansion in an infinite number of activities, such as the improvement of tourism, and the environment, the utilization of renewable resources, more irrigation, etc. In addition, they allow for employment on all levels, from the professional to that of the ordinary laborer. Moreover, there is in this country a shortage of electrotechnicians, electromechanics and electrical engineers; and our universities and professional centers will gradually have to learn to look at the energy plan that exists in Argentina, in order to guide the young people toward

fields of endeavor which are extremely advantageous; in other words, toward future work, so as to prevent useful citizens from leaving.

The author of this article wishes to reiterate a comment that he heard during his stay in Ayuf: "What started with Salto Grande must continue after Salto Grande."



Above the dam, the highway and railroad systems of two countries complement one another, in a genuine fraternal embrace over the waters of the river.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

STATUS REPORT ON RESULTS OF UNGA SESSION

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 pp 57-59

[Article by Pedro Martinez Perez, Radio Havana Cuba special correspondent: "A Well-Aimed, Exemplary Blow"]

[Text] The 35th period of sessions of the General Assembly about to come to a close will go down in the history of the United Nations as generally positive, despite the fact that the capitalist countries, led by the United States, managed to keep the legitimate representation of Kampuchea out of that maximum international organization and gain approval of an anti-Soviet resolution on the situation in Afghanistan, a resolution that naturally omits the causes leading to the internationalist aid of the USSR, requested by the Kabul government exercising its rightful sovereignty.

Nevertheless, it can be stated that the agenda of 122 items approved at the beginning of this period of sessions and the work of the seven General Assembly commissions and special committees show the positive change that has come about in the ratio of forces in the world since the United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when it included less than one-third of the nations that are now members.

At the current period of sessions, the United Nations condemned the expansionist policy of Israel and ratified the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The South African regime was reprimanded by the entire world because of its policy of apartheid and its illegal occupation of Namibia, and broad support was given to the cause of independence of Belice, East Timor and the Western Sahara.

Important resolutions are now being considered to condemn the fascist regimes of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile and Bolivia, and other significant economic, social and cultural accords have been approved or will be before 16 December, the date on which the current period of sessions officially comes to a close.

But there is one action, closely related to Cuba, which for over three weeks -- from 20 October to 13 November -- held the attention of the representatives of the 154 countries now making up the United Nations. It is the process for the election of a nonpermanent member of the Security Council replacing Jamaica, whose mandate expires on 31 December.

When, on 13 November, 111 countries gave Panama the place on the Council, it was not only a major defeat for the United States, the main backer of the candidacy of Costa

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Rica in the world, but also for the COPEI [Social Christian Party] leadership of the government of Venezuela, which in GRULA -- the Latin American Group in the United Nations -- was the major promoter of the government of Rodrigo Carazo.

An exception witness to this important political event was Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Relations Ricardo Alarcon, in New York throughout the entire process of the diplomatic maneuver against Cuba. For Alarcon, who served as our permanent ambassador to the United Nations for nearly 12 years, this was a magnificent experience in a forum whose activity he knows thoroughly.

For that reason, we went, on the night of 13 November, to the Cuban mission on Lexington and 38th Street, in search of an explanation of the significance and effect of the election of Panama to the Security Council.

"I believe it is necessary," Alarcon said, "to reconstruct the background to the election. As you will recall, the General Assembly was forced last year to become bogged down in a long process of 154 votes, a process involving the candidacy of Cuba, which since 1977 had announced its intention of becoming a member of the Security Council, and Colombia, whose candidacy came late, was greatly advanced last year and obviously had the backing of all the forces in the United Nations that were trying to impede the election of our country to the Security Council.

"That year, the United Nations witnessed intense activity by the American delegation, the Chinese delegation and other imperialist delegations aimed at blocking the election of Cuba to the Security Council. On 154 occasions, Cuba obtained a majority of the Assembly's votes. It was obvious that the other candidacy was meaningless. It would never have lasted if it had not been intended to block and impede the election of our country.

"Never in the history of the United Nations had a country tried over 150 times in vain to win an election and persisted in trying to gain a post after a demonstration of lack of support in the General Assembly.

"In 1979, in order to emerge from the impasse to which imperialist pressure against Cuba had led it, the General Assembly found the solution of the election of Mexico, which was a candidate, a country which obviously satisfied the progressive forces that had backed Cuba in its effort to be elected.

"But from that time on, when Cuba accepted the solution on the basis of the election of Mexico, it indicated that it would continue this year to try to occupy the post to which it legitimately has the right on the Security Council.

"At that time, no other Latin American country had indicated its intention of being a candidate for the Security Council and again in 1980, the same operation of last year occurred -- that is, in the spring of this year, in the month of May, if I am not mistaken, the so-called candidacy of Costa Rica for the post was announced.

"In order to spare the Assembly the painful experience of the past year, our government decided to withdraw its candidacy and reminded the Assembly of what had happened the previous year.

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"The General Assembly was then faced with a peculiar situation when Cuba withdrew or was not present as a candidate because our announcement came before the first vote of this year, on 20 October.

"When Cuba announced its decision, Costa Rica was the only candidate in the Latin American region to occupy the place on the Security Council corresponding to the region. There then occurred something totally unusual, which was that in spite of the fact that it was the only candidate, unopposed, Costa Rica could not, on the morning of 20 October, obtain the two-thirds vote required by the Charter of the organization in order for a country to become a member of the Security Council.

"In other words, what Cuba could not obtain last year because another candidacy was erected against it, Costa Rica could not achieve even without an adversary.

"This extraordinary situation, which had never before occurred in the United Nations, lasted nearly a month, throughout 22 votes, in which Costa Rica was the only candidate from the Latin American region, and yet, the Assembly did not cast the necessary votes to give it the seat on the Security Council.

"There finally emerged the candidacy of Panama, which in a single afternoon placed Costa Rica on the brink of defeat and as you know, caused that country to finally decide to withdraw its own candidacy. On that afternoon, what had to happen with Panama finally happened: It was elected with a very comfortable, very broad margin of votes.

"I believe that this entire experience contains several important lessons: On the one hand, the General Assembly has in fact given a very loud, very clear expression of solidarity with Cuba, in morally sanctioning what was done against our country last year.

"The Assembly had no way last year to punish or sanction those who went along with this play against Cuba. It could only act when the operation was repeated and when the Assembly had to speak out on those who lent themselves to maneuvers aimed at blocking our country. The response was clear and obvious. The Assembly went to the extreme of doing something it had never before done in its history and in addition, it repeated this unusual conduct every time the Assembly voted, every time the Assembly had to speak out on what could clearly be identified as the candidate which opposed or was used against our country. The Assembly reiterated each and every time that it would not go along with the maneuver. This is a lesson for those who attempt to block Cuba. The General Assembly of the United Nations not only will not serve as an accomplice for the enemies of Cuba, but is also willing to punish them, which is what it did.

"Moreover, it is important to emphasize that the Panamanian candidacy, as presented by the Yankee press itself, appeared as a challenge to the imperialist policy.

"Voting for Panama not only meant rejecting the anti-Cuban maneuvers which since last year have been applied in the Assembly. In addition, it meant an affirmative vote against Yankee imperialism and this occurred in a very eloquent way because as I said, without being an officially presented candidate and without having conducted any campaign, in one afternoon Panama came out of nowhere to gain nearly two-thirds of the votes, causing Costa Rica to withdraw, and on the next day, today, was elected to the Security Council.

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"I believe that that is the general impression which all the delegates have. There is a reason why Panama's election this afternoon came in an unusual atmosphere for this type of elections. The president's announcement of the election results was accompanied by an ovation in the Assembly and many delegations went to the Panamanian bench to express their congratulations and joy over the results obtained.

"I believe that the progressive forces in the United Nations have won an important victory and in addition, have demonstrated that they can defeat imperialist plans, that they can exercise their influence in the organization, that they can show that the union of all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the United Nations continues to be the main factor in the Assembly, despite all the maneuvers, all the pressure, all the attempts which in recent years have caused reactionary forces to weaken the progressive camp and sow confusion in its ranks."

[Question] Because of the fact that Panama is a full member of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, it could be said that the election is also a victory of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations here in the United Nations.

[Answer] "Naturally. Since last year, the imperialists and reactionaries have tried to prevent Cuba, which is president of the Movement of Nonaligned Nations, from becoming a member of the Security Council and they tried to repeat the maneuver this year. In addition, the makeup of the Security Council, from the standpoint of the representation of nonaligned countries, was weakened.

"One must bear in mind the fact that because of the system of rotation, certain non-aligned countries leave the Council this year, to be replaced by other countries which are not nonaligned, which do not belong to our movement.

"There was the case of Malta, which ran as a candidate for Europe and was defeated. In its place, countries linked with the Western alliance were elected. In the case of Asia, something similar occurred.

"The Assembly also faced the dilemma, in the case of Latin America, that the Latin American seat was held by Jamaica, elected 2 years ago under the government of Michael Manley, which goes out of office on 31 December, and the seat of that country, which has had an outstanding record as part of the nonaligned countries, would be occupied by another not similarly involved, not a member of the Nonaligned Movement.

"In the face of this possibility, the Assembly opted for a country like Panama, a member of the movement, a member of the coordinating bureau, and in addition, a country that has been outstanding in the movement and in Latin America. Panama is inextricably linked with one of the most important causes of the struggle of Latin American nations for their sovereignty, their independence. Its claim on the Panama Canal, the struggle of the Panamanian people to exercise their sovereignty over their entire territory, is undeniably one of the principal banners of the anti-imperialist and progressive movement on our continent.

"In a way, because of the very way in which it was presented by the American press, its election was linked to this struggle. One has the impression that the American press, especially the NEW YORK TIMES in two consecutive articles, was trying to frighten the Assembly, to infuse the fear that voting for Panama meant challenging the United States.

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"If this hypothesis is accepted, then the response is obvious: Without hesitation, 111 nations decided to express their support for Panama through their votes."

[Question] In addition to the form and time when Costa Rica's candidacy emerged, late and obscurely, there may be other aspects of the foreign policy of the current Costa Rican Government which hurt its chances in the so-called Third World.

[Answer] "Obviously, this was not a candidate which enjoyed sympathy among the delegations of Africa and Asia, since it has not taken a clear position on the struggles of the peoples of southern Africa, the fight against racism, Zionism, or the determination of the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights.

"All of these matters before the Security Council are of strategic importance to countries of the so-called Third World. In addition, nonpermanent members play a fundamental role from the standpoint of the possibility of having the new votes needed for all procedural decisions, decisions concerning which the veto cannot be exercised. These may such fundamental questions as, let us say, whether or not the PLO may speak before the Security Council. In order to achieve this, nine countries must be willing to favor this request for the PLO to participate in a debate of the Council.

"For such matters, in order to guarantee that the nonaligned countries will have the necessary votes in the Security Council, the country occupying the Latin American seat was decisive.

"I believe that the Assembly has been aware of this when it came time to vote. I believe that one might sum it up by saying that on the one hand, one had the feeling, the reaction to attempts to block Cuba, the awareness of the majority of the Assembly that it was necessary to teach a lesson to those who had blocked us in the past and show them that actions of this nature also had negative consequences for them and that this could be shown. This is clearly one of the factors present in these elections, but in addition, that Cuban connotation, to put it one way, was linked with a more universal aspect, which was the interest of all progressive forces in having adequate representation on the Security Council.

"In other words, it was not a narrow, selfish interest of just one country, but really, our aspiration and our position embodied the interests and aspirations of all nonaligned countries and in general, of all progressive forces.

"That is why it was a battle of major importance throughout which, through this entire month, a growing number of members of the Assembly showed great awareness and great firmness in the way they would vote, even defying tradition, custom, diplomatic routine, demanding above all the fundamental need to have adequate representation on the Security Council in order to respond to the interests of our peoples while at the same time showing the imperialists and those who have served them that we are no longer living in a time when they could impose their will on the Assembly. This has been an important diplomatic victory for Cuba, for the Movement of Nonaligned Nations and for all the progressive forces. It was a well-aimed, exemplary blow to those who insisted on blocking our country."

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

NATIONAL TRANSLATION SERVICE DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 pp 90-91

[Article by Dr Elvira Arencibia Vallejo, head of IDICT [Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information Institute] National Translation Inspectorate]

[Text] "A man has no special rights by virtue of his belonging to one race or another. The very word 'man' inherently contains all rights." (Thought translated into 40 languages.)

The origins of translation are found in antiquity because even in those times, political, religious and literary documents were frequently translated into Greek and Latin.

Scientific and technical translation is a relevant activity throughout the world and the object of study not only for linguists, professional translators or amateurs and language teachers, but also for electronics engineers and mathematicians. If translation consists in reproducing words and turns of phrase from one language to another, the task appears easy, but if we delve more deeply into the problems of translation, the difficulties begin, along with a whole range of opinions about whether translation is an "art," problems inherent in "faithfulness to the text," whether that which is translated is "words" or "ideas," procedures that are established for "mechanical" translation, recognition of "roots" and "affixes," which is more suitable: free translation, literal translation, or word-for-word translation.

In Cuba, until the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th, only Latin was taught in the schools. Later, the European languages began to make headway among academicians. As a result, in Havana and Santiago de Cuba, EL KALEIDOSCOPIO, EL COLIBRI, SEMANARIO CUBANO, EL CORREO and other publications began to feature them. Prominent figures in Cuban letters such as Jose de la Luz y Caballero (1800-1862), Jose Maria Heredia (1803-1831) and Jose Marti (1853-1895), among others, began to translate literary and scientific works.

In the puppet republic, translation was mainly done in the private enterprises on a very small scale in order to cover their needs. It was only after the triumph of the revolution, due to socioeconomic changes occurring in the country and the need to assimilate advanced techniques and scientific and technical progress, that translation emerged as a means of breaking the language barrier and offered our workers knowledge from other countries.

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To a great extent, scientific work now depends on cooperation and the exchange of knowledge between technicians and scientists throughout the world. The accelerated development of means of communication between countries makes the rapid transmission of knowledge possible. It is the task of translation to help disseminate such knowledge among technical experts and scientists in a country.

Scientific and technical translation is a fundamental element for the utilization of all international information received in our country and it contributes to the fulfillment of what has been set forth in the Programmatic Platform of the Communist Party of Cuba with respect to the fact that "in the application of scientific policy, the establishment and development of a system of scientific and technical information are considered of prime importance in order to take maximum advantage of international information received by the country and in order to cooperate with friendly countries, especially those belonging to the socialist community."

At the present time, translation constitutes one of the indispensable elements of work in the field of information. To a great extent, the productivity of scientific and technical work depends on translated literature. No matter how small, any translation requires an intellectual effort with a given economic value, justifying its recording and conservation for future users.

The effective and systematic coordination of translations at all levels of information in the country is the only means of avoiding the duplication of efforts resulting in an unjustified investment of human and material resources. Due to this fact, at the end of 1967, the National Translation Service (FNT) was set up within the Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information Institute (IDICT) for the purpose of concentrating information with respect to translations being done in the country in the field of science and technology.

In order to be able to achieve the objectives for which it was created, the FNT has a record of translations to be begun and those finished, supplied by the country's center of documentation. From the time it was established, the FNT has coordinated this task with centers of documentation, departments of translation, enterprises, institutions, universities and so on throughout the country.

This coordination of foreign literature and documents extends to books, articles in periodicals, works, reports, theses, material on national and international scientific and technical events, catalogs, prospectuses from commercial and industrial firms, descriptions of machinery and equipment, patents, copyrights, the registration of inventions and foreign standards.

At the same time, the FNT supplies information to organizations, institutions and enterprises, as well as to scientists and independent specialists with respect to translations of scientific and technical literature done in the country. At the present time, this centralized translation service has some 20,000 bibliographic sources registered and has 8,000 translations on microfilm.

These organizations, institutions, enterprises and individual can request the reference service for translations being processed as well as those completed and in addition, may use the microfilms or have Xerox copies made of translations available, either by going through the card catalog or the quarterly publication called the National Translation Bulletin put out by the IDICT FNT.

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In order to continue improving the effectiveness of this work, all organizations must report to the FNT on any translation they propose to do before it is begun and send a reproducible copy of the translation done so that it may be put on microfilm and incorporated into the centralized library. The translation is returned to the organization once the microfilm is part of the centralized FNT library.

In order to ensure the rationalization and more productive use of labor and material and financial resources expended on this task, the methods and standards for the activity have been presented for official approval. This will guarantee an efficient service in the national sphere and provide greater dissemination of our translations, both in the national and international spheres. In this way, IDICT, as the national organ designated by Cuba on the International Scientific Translation Service (INTERINFORMPEREVOD) of CEMA, will be able to participate actively and obtain for the country the benefits which the service provides to all member countries.

With the aid of all the units making up the National Scientific and Technical Information System, this activity will be able to guarantee maximum use of the resources available and play its fundamental role within the field of scientific and technical information, thereby contributing to the country's development.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

IMPORTANCE OF MANAGERIAL INDEPENDENCE DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 p 19

[Article by Raul Lazo: "Notes on Managerial Independence"]

[Text] At the closing of the Second National Checkup on the implementation of the Economic Management and Planning System (SDPE), some enterprise managers expounded their points of view on the need to increase the degree of managerial autonomy so as to release the potential of initiatives contained in this basic cell of the socialist economy and in this manner give the proper response to certain problems of economic management, which in their understanding, are today imprisoned in a cycle of administrative-bureaucratic restrictions which are being imposed on them from above.

Undoubtedly this is a healthy concern because it tends to reinstate the principles of management in the economic sense, even though it was completely explained in those discussions that the SDPE establishes and protects the legislative and economic foundations which guarantee management autonomy. Those negative manifestations are the specific result of the violation of those principles due to false interpretations and bad work habits of the management teams of central agencies which have enterprises subordinated to them, and to certain forms of accommodation and laxity by the management of some enterprises in exercising the rights deriving from that autonomy granted to them by the system, regardless of the fact that some practical measures for materializing that right still have to be perfected.

We are now going to analyze why it is necessary to materialize, guarantee and protect that principal of management autonomy contained in the Social Enterprise Regulation.

As an integral and indivisible part of collective ownership of the means of production and the planned process of reproduction, the enterprise represents the basic economic, technical and organizational cell of socialist economy, which enjoys its own economic autonomy and legal status.

The enterprises organize production, give solutions to basic problems of technical nature, must put into practice the most suitable measures for work organization, insure that the means of production placed at their disposal are used intensively and develop the personnel capable of exercising management along the path of economic efficiency.

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Economic-operational autonomy of enterprises implies or requires of management and the collective body of workers that they use their initiatives to the maximum to increase the effectiveness of work and to help to discover all the productive reserves which may remain hidden in the phase of preparation and execution of production technical-economic plans.

All these aspects would be enough by themselves to emphasize the role of management autonomy, moreover, when it takes the form of an/independent, autonomous/
[in boldface] commercial producer, the socialist enterprise creates the conditions for strengthening even more the link between the collective and private interests, because the system of material incentive derived from the Award Fund helps to develop an economic awareness, is a material base for the organization of socialist emulation and makes the harmony between enterprise and collective interests to be shown more clearly.

Those agencies which limit themselves to imposing various obstacles to management autonomy, and the managers of enterprises who fail to exercise that right must understand that in doing so they not only violate an economic principle of management, thus harming or curbing the development of productive forces, but they also violate a principle of politicoideological nature: the principle of democratic centralism, since this principle links the principle of state central management and planning to that of economic-operational autonomy of enterprises.

The Leninist principle of democratic centralism is the starting point, the key-stone for understanding the close and unbreakable union of relationships which must exist between the overall socialist economy and the economic-operational autonomy of the enterprises.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

DEVELOPMENTS IN FOOD INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Alberto Pozo: "Food Industry: Four Missions"]

[Text] "The one who eats apples always wins!" This was the slogan of an attractive, but in no way innocent, advertising campaign that caught on among viewers of the television program with the highest rating in 1958.

In order to survive, all fruit stands in the capital exhibited, in its hygienic wrapping, the exuberant product, polished, radiant, harvested in California (United States of America).

Lured by the enticement of the advertising, even the poorer people bought apples. The fad imposed by publicity tempted taste buds and the pocket, spurred on by the thirst for distinction and the hope of attracting luck. The one who eats apples always wins!

In those days, a handful of psychologists, forced by the need to eat, sold their souls to the devil and devoted themselves to recording the uneven terrain of consumers in order to arrive at their subconscious and cleverly manipulate them on behalf of Yankee commercial interests. They knew the economic situation was precarious and they stimulated the possibility of change, even if limited to that ingenuous illusion: The one who eats apples always wins!

Backed by the magic of television tricks and with a Lucifer-type message, the apple, which is foreign to our climate and palate, penetrated the market and struck at the precarious possibilities of expansion of our unadorned tropical fruits: the pineapple, guayaba, coconut, mango, papaya, soursop, chirimoya, sapodilla plum, canistel, mamee, marmalade plum, and others. How sad, how diminished, how helpless the barker for the "Mango, mangue, from the little farm in the country!", his cry swallowed up by the electronic voice helped along by a myriad of colorful images that communicated a host of illusions: The one who eats apples always wins!

This anecdote reveals the extent of the exhaustive control which the Yankees sought over all the economic possibilities of their first neocolony. At the same time, it is a reflection of how they have squeezed us since they first set their boots on our soil. The extortion even became more all-encompassing in the 1950's when, in addition to sugar, they advanced on all our economic sectors: mining -- nickel plus cobalt; the most absolute control over banking; industry, even in the light

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branch, with Crusellas and Sabates, among other examples; and in retail marketing, with Sears, Ten Cents, Ekloh and Minimax. To confront the traditional cigarette industry, they had already unloaded their Pall Malls, Marlboros, Chesterfields and Camels, and through an ad hoc enterprise, Roberts Tobacco, and its advertising agency, they gradually shaped tastes until they could make a final attack on the local bastions. Beer companies had to fight Miller High Life and Schlitz. Not only did they ensure a monopoly with everything bearing the mark "Made in the USA," but in the food industry, they had launched the well-known brands Del Monte and Libby, which began to produce directly in Cuba. In short, wherever there might be any opportunity for profit, the native investor would be dislodged, able to maintain a certain operating margin as a minor partner or through the administrations.

Key to Development

The revolutionary triumph transformed the neocolony. In some years in the 1950's, imports of food products amounted to 150 million pesos, 150 million pesos in imports most of which could be replaced by our national production! In order to provide an idea of what those 150 million pesos in imports represented, one has but to look at the following table:

Imports During the Period From 1946 to 1956

Item	Percent
Food and beverages	30
Machinery and vehicles	16
Textile products	13.3
Minerals	10
Metals and manufactured products of metal	9.7
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	9
Paper and applications	4
Wood and wood products	1.7
Animals and by-products	0.8
Tobacco	0.2
Other imports	3.3

Source: Civic Training Manual, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, 1960

This means that nearly one-third of all imports during that period corresponded to the agricultural sector and mainly to the food industry.

And yet, the possibility existed that by making a sustained effort, many of the imports could be replaced and in addition, export sectors could be created.

Another table completes the picture:

Imports of Food Products 1946 to 1956

Onions and garlic	80
Lard	60
Other animal fats	70

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(Cont.)

Rice	70
Potatoes	50
Beans and peas	40
Pork	12
Condensed milk	10
Vegetable oils	9.1
Wheat	100

Source: Civic Training Manual, Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, 1960

This picture is one of the factors that would be decisive in picking, as the cornerstone of economic development in the early years of the revolution, the agricultural sector, which would lead to the establishment of industries for agriculture (fertilizers, agricultural machinery, weed-killers, cement, and so on) and others relating to agriculture (the food industry, plants to process sugar cane by-products, tanneries, and others).

This preference for the agricultural sector, based on the possibility of replacing imports, improving the people's diet and creating export funds, resulted from this series of factors:

- 1) the availability of natural resources, mainly the land, in addition to the possibility of improving human productivity and the output of productive forces as a whole;
- 2) the sugar industry, with its production capacity and its technological traditions, making it possible to sustain the economy and provide resources for agricultural diversification;
- 3) the fact that the agricultural sector was less demanding in its need for highly skilled labor and permitted the massive employment of labor with less technical equipment;
- 4) the fact that the agricultural sector had fewer needs for imported consumable expenditures compared with other economic sectors; and
- 5) the fact that despite these impacting 150 million pesos spent on imports, the Cuban people had a poor diet. The bourgeoisie, the petty bourgeoisie and the intellectuals satisfied this basic need but the broad masses did not.

This was shown by the poll made in 1957 by the Catholic University Association using farm workers. The basic food staples of these families were rice, beans and tubers. Only 11 percent of them drank milk, 4 percent ate meat, 2 percent had eggs and only 1 percent ate fish. Their diet on the whole showed a deficit of 1,000 calories a day and was lacking in basic vitamins and minerals. The industrial worker was not far from these averages. The revolution faced the need to replace imports at the same time it had to meet the growing demand for work at a decent wage for everyone.

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6) A door was being opened in order to begin exporting.

7) As we have already stated, industry, the real cornerstone of development, could concentrate on industries for agriculture and industries related to agriculture (the food industry, for example).

Solution Is Industry

As a result of all the advantages we have described, agriculture was chosen as the key to our economic development.

And yet, production of the agricultural sector faces serious disadvantages on world markets. Economic power in the capitalist field is held by industrialized nations. As a counterpart, the undeveloped countries, without industry, only have raw materials for commercial trade on international markets. Since the industrialized nations are the ones that have sufficient funds to withstand any situation and the undeveloped countries have to survive from day to day, one has the extortion of unequal trade which, in sum, means that raw materials tend to go down in price and industrialized products up. All of this is a result of the imposition of prices by industrialized nations.

As a result of this situation, what happens? Agricultural products have to be sold under their real production cost and losses are then suffered. These losses lead to the growing indebtedness of undeveloped countries to industrialized nations.

We must state that this is not so with the socialist camp, although the situation of the world market is always influential. One example is the price of our sugar. The Soviet Union pays us \$.30 a pound although the world market price is \$.05. This enables us to sell it at a price that is higher than our production cost. What is more, if their industrial products which they supply to us go up in price, they raise the price of sugar proportionately. This mechanism is referred to as "sliding prices."

Now then, the socialist countries also have to put their exports on the world market. This is the case of Bulgaria, many of whose products are from agriculture. How is one to resolve the contradiction? The agroindustrial complexes have been set up and in Bulgaria, for example, the second final phase of the plan is underway: the industrial-agricultural complexes, which link industry and agriculture in a single unit, with industry predominating.

With the triumph of the revolution, Cuba had only a few plants of a high industrial level and the rest were an infinite number of small operations scattered throughout the national territory. Naturally, Havana had most of the industry. It was the market for one-third of the entire urban population and had the highest standard of living, since most of the bourgeoisie, landowners, petty bourgeoisie, industrial classes and the working class lived in Havana.

The first task was the integration and rationalization of these industrial manifestations. Let us give an example: In 1960, production of canned goods was scattered throughout 150 factories, most of them wretched, except for Selecta (Sancti Spiritus), Conchita (Pinar del Rio) and Majagua (Ciego de Avila), and a few others. Already by 1964, production had been concentrated into 85 units which had increased

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their production by 68 percent. This occurred in every subsector of the food industry.

The importance which the revolution granted to the food industry can be seen in the following figures: In the period from 1954 to 1958, only .8 percent of all new industrial investments were devoted to the industrial food branch. In contrast, in 1964, the amount of investments devoted to this sector of the economy represented 10.6 percent of the entire industrial sector. (Source: "Current and Future Problems of the Food Industry in Cuba," CUBA SOCIALISTA, August 1966, No 60)

In order to guarantee the growing efficiency of the branch, the Ministry of the Food Industry was established by Law No 1185 of 27 October 1965. At that time, the ministry had 30 percent of all industrial production in the country. (Source: "Industrial Development in Cuba," CUBA SOCIALISTA, No 57, May 1966) At the present time and despite the enormous investments made in other industrial branches: sugar, electricity, machinery, nickel, and so on, the food industry amounts to approximately 22 percent of all industrial production, over one-fifth!

Development of Food Industry

In this article, we introduce the different types of production covered by the Ministry of the Food Industry and the current People's Government enterprises. They include the following subsectors: milk industry, flour and flour milling industry, the fruit and vegetable canning industry, the preserves industry, bread making, the beverage and liquor industry, the beer, refreshment and mineral waters industry, the meats and fats industry, the tobacco industry and the Institute of Research for the Food Industry. We are not including the fishing subsector of the industrialization of bird raising.

During the period from 1966 to 1970, production grew at a rate of 4 percent annually and in the 1971-1975 period, growth amounted to 6 percent per annum. During the period from 1966 to 1970, investments in industry amounted to 53 million pesos and from 1971 to 1975, investments amounted to 181 million.

How has the food industry behaved from 1976 to 1980?

In the document "Proposed Economic and Social Guidelines for the 1981-1985 Period," one reads the following:

"Production of pasturized milk increased by 30 percent by 1979 compared with 1975, which has made it possible to give the people milk in liquid form and of better quality. Likewise, installed capacity for the production of wheat flour went from 172,000 to 485,000 tons. Nevertheless, overall production of the food industry has maintained a slow rate of growth."

What factors can have contributed to the decline in the rate of growth?

First of all, there is the allocation of national raw materials. Industry suffered a hard blow from nature with the blue mold that struck tobacco, practically liquidating crops for 2 years, a blow from which we have still not recovered. Coffee also endured an upset during the 5-year period, but measures are being taken to rehabilitate plantations and there are positive signs. Above all, the as yet unsolved

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problem of cattle has affected meat production because we have been partially dependent on imported feed, feed that has not always been enough to meet our needs. The return of swine fever starting at Guantanamo required drastic measures, with the negative impact on production. While rice has improved during the revolutionary process, there have been partial reversals during the 5 years. The same has been true with the production of fruits and vegetables, which affects the canning industry, although there has been major growth in 1980. Cacao has been another crop suffering a decline during the 5-year period.

As one can see, there is a very great dependency of the agricultural sector. However, this does not mean that all the causes are concentrated in this area.

Despite the great effort made to replace imports, as we mentioned, some of these are not produced in Cuba. One specific case is wheat. We consume corn, especially from the new plants for producing flour, tortillas, puffed corn and other varieties, and when we depend on imports, we are influenced by the markets. Oils constitute another area in which we are importers.

Another situation must be considered: It has been our policy to purchase factories whose capacities we shall need in the future, even though we do not currently have supplies to cover their potential capacity totally. A typical case since the 1970's is that of the Havana Milk Complex. It was this year that the province reached 1 million liters of production, which is equivalent to the complex' milk reception capacity. The same is true of other milk complexes. In other words, our capacity is greater than the amount of raw material we have. What is the reason for this apparent contradiction? The world inflationary phenomenon which makes industrial prices rise daily. If we do not buy today, the same factory will cost double tomorrow. In addition, startup takes time, as does the gradual assimilation of capacities. This means that when one compares production with investments, there is no equivalence for the time being.

Another negative effect, both financial and with respect to scarcities on the market, stems from the difficulty of purchasing certain raw materials and containers. Let us take refreshments as an example. More could be produced by the installed capacities, even though the supply has improved substantially. What is holding things up? The lack of bottles, due to our limited production at the Orlando Cuellar Factory. With the new plant going up in Las Tunas, there will be a correction of this limitation beginning in 1981. There is also a lack of bottle caps, which are imported. There is not enough carbonic gas, which problem will be solved when the Santa Cruz investment is concluded next year.

Not all the causes are to be found in agriculture or the foreign markets. There are some difficulties that are inherent in industry: The failure to take advantage of all possibilities of agricultural production in some enterprises. There is a shortage of properly trained personnel with respect to efficiency. To date, wages have not been totally pegged to output (although by the end of 1980, over 80 percent of the work force will be so pegged) and there has been a lack of bonuses and other material and moral incentives. In short, as in any human undertaking, there is always some room between what has been obtained and real possibilities.

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Undeniable, Sustained Advance

Before pointing out the "slow rate of growth during the 5-year period," we described the "mote in the eye" of the food industry. But in all fairness, we must point to the achievements which, objectively speaking, outweigh deficiencies.

As it would be an endless task to list each and every one of them, we have chosen to present two tables [below] showing the advances made at a glance. The first is entitled Comparative Production (Selection) and the second is Investments From 1966 to 1980. Here we shall see how the food industry is helping to equalize the regions and make them industrially proportionate, gradually eliminating the gaps still observable, gaps favoring the country's western region due to the traditional inflow of resources to Havana. Not only does it contribute to this aspiration of the country, but it also affects the percentage increase in the female work force and in the supply of products that make homemaking easier and, in keeping with the distribution of responsibilities which the Family Code proposes, helps give the woman more hours of free time.

Finally, we shall describe the specific tasks assigned by the First Congress of our party to the food industry and we shall show the stage of execution.

Let us isolate one highly eloquent detail: During the 5 years between 1976 and 1980, the amount of investments in the food industry was 363 million pesos.

Let us now turn specifically to tasks and compliance.

Task 65: In the food industry, to increase production, diversify the range of products and improve the quality of products so as to better satisfy the needs of the population.

For the reply, we would refer the reader to the table entitled Comparative Production. We would emphasize progress with respect to milk in liquid form, yogurt, ice cream, refreshments, and so on. Finally, we leave it to the reader to analyze. The range of products has been diversified with sherbets, refreshments, caramels, drinks, milk products, and so on. There have been improvements in quality through stiffer systematic inspections of production. However, there are still deficiencies.

Task 66: In the milk industry, to continue the establishment of pasturizing plants, offering higher quality milk in liquid form, and the setting up of plants to produce ice cream, cheese, yogurt and other milk products.

Before the 1976-1980 period, the Ministry of the Food Industry had set up large dairy facilities: the Havana Dairy Complex, with a capacity of 1 million liters of milk, in yogurt, pasturized milk, cheese, ice cream and butter; the Rio Zaza Dairy Complex in Sancti Spiritus; and the Escambray Combine in Cumanayagua, Cienfuegos. It also set up pasturizing plants in Matanzas, Colon, Sagua, Moron, Nuevitas, Palma Soriano and Levisa, and combines in Ciego de Avila, Camaguey, Villa Clara, Sancti Spiritus and Santiago de Cuba. It rebuilt and expanded older facilities: El Lucero, Algibe, Beatriz and Moralitas, among others. In the final stages are the combines (pasturized milk, yogurt and butter) in Holguin, Pinar del Rio and the pasturizing plant in Bahia Honda. The follow ice cream plants were built during previous periods: Bayamo, Camaguey and the Escambray Dairy Combine. The Coppelia plant

in Havana, the Siboney in Santiago and the Guarina plant in Havana were rebuilt. For more details, the reader should refer to the table Investments From 1966 to 1980.

Task 67: To continue modernization of the meat industry and create new capacities for the slaughter of fowl and industrialization of swine raising; to offer a greater range of products.

(The Ministry of the Food Industry does not have the function of slaughtering fowl; this is the task of the National Fowl Combine.) At the present time, the Carnico Combine is being built in Camaguey with the capacity to slaughter 1,000 head of cattle in double shifts. Reconstruction and modernization work is going ahead at the Julio A. Melia Slaughterhouse, the Reynold Garcia and Raul Cepero Bonillo packing plants, the Felipe Fuentes Combine and the David Royo Hydrogenated Fats Plant. New facilities have been built: the Ciro Frias Ham Plant, the Chichi Padron Slaughterhouse in Santa Clara and Inocencio Blackwood in Niquero, the Osvaldo Herrera Packing Plant in Villa Clara, the animal flour plant in Villa Clara and Santiago. Reconstruction and modernization work has been done at the Havana Plant, the Antonio Maceo Packing Plant and the Ciro Redondo Slaughterhouse. For more details, the reader may refer to the table Investments From 1966 to 1980.

Task 68: In the flour industry, to expand wheat processing capacities, reaching from 470,000 to 490,000 tons of flour by 1980; to start up new facilities making it possible to offer the population a wider variety of grains.

In order to increase production of wheat flour, the new Regla and Cienfuegos mills were set up. With this capacity, plus the Santiago mill, it is hoped to reach the figure of 280,000 tons of flour by 1980, without counting imports of this product. The per capita consumption of wheat flour was 26 kilograms in 1958, but that figure rose to 57 kilograms by 1980, more than double. Five new corn mills, five rice mills and 46 driers were also set up, expanding the capacities of our milling industry. For more details, the reader may refer to the table Investments From 1966 to 1980.

Task 69: To set up seven caramel plants, oat and corn tortilla factories and bakeries, all with modern equipment and methods.

The new caramel plants in Trinidad, Alamar and Santiago de Cuba are already in production and those in Pinar del Rio, Caibarien and Manzanillo are being built. In addition, five sherbet plants have been set up in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Caibarien, Camaguey and Banes. Corn curl lines have been set up in Havana and corn tortillas are being made in Havana, Cardenas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba. Oat tortillas are produced in Havana and Santiago de Cuba. Bakeries have been set up in Guana-bacoa, Panecitos Boyeros in Havana and in Camaguey, Holguin, Manzanillo, Sandino and the Isle of Youth, in addition to those already existing. A group of factories making cones, cookies and crackers have been established, along with the Bona Sera pasta factory in Santiago, similar to the Vita Nova plant in Havana. For more details, see the table Investments From 1966 to 1980.

Task 70: To increase fruit and vegetable processing capacities.

Modern facilities and new lines have been set up for nectars, juices and catsup at the Batabano cannery and at the Yara nectar and juice plant in Manzanillo. The

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latter will produce for export. In 1978, the Citrus Combine was set up on the Isle of Youth, with magnificent prospects for increasing exports and national consumption. The following new plants were built: the Shoyu soy sauce and Camalote canning plants. In addition, existing facilities were expanded and modernized, as in the case of the Turquino cannery in Holguin, Reinado in Santa Clara, the Santiago de Cuba cannery and others.

Task 71: To increase production of carbonated beverages; to increase production of rums and liquor.

New beverage factories were set up in Havana, Nuevitas, Las Tunas, Holguin, Manzanillo, Santiago and Guantanamo. It is hoped that by 1980, some 40 million cases of refreshment will be turned out. In addition to the expansion of the Central Rum Distillery (Washington plant) in Santo Domingo, previous to the 5-year plan, the first phase of the new beverage combine in Santa Cruz was built with a capacity to produce 32 million liters annually of the Havana Club brand. The investment process continues with the setting up of a carbonic gas plant and a cordial plant that will be completed in 1981. In 1978, in addition to meeting national needs, the liquor industry produced over 10 million cases for export.

In sum, it is enough to review this central text and the tables included to see the progress made in the food industry. Based on the people's purchasing power in 1958, these facilities would not have been able to be built because there would be no solvent demand for them. In other words, the people would not have the monetary resources to buy them. Production would remain in the show windows, as is the case in other underdeveloped countries. Only socialism, the economic boom it has brought to our country, presents the opposite picture: Despite these great investments, the consumer possibilities of the population are still not fully satisfied. This is an incentive and a challenge that the food industry is facing and will continue to face in the coming years as it fulfills four missions: to replace imports, improve production, diversify the range of products and create exportable stocks.

Comparative Production (Selection)

Product		1963	1975	1979
Pasturized milk	MT ¹	149.7	625.2	663.7
Yogurt	MT	0.3	40.1	46.5
Ice cream	M Gal ²	1,350.5	16,266.7	18,790.6
Evaporated milk	MT	5.3	15.9	28.1
Cream cheese	Tons	1,922.1	3,570.8	4,223.6
Fritters	Tons		3,273.8	5,075.0
Canned tomatoes	MT	20.4	24.8	26.9
Yeast	Tons	2,214.1	4,293.8	5,312.8
Sherbet	Tons			2,415.1
Canned fruit	MT	39.4	42.9	37.2
Compotes	MT	2.8	20.1	16.3
Butter	MT	2.2	7.8	10.2
Rice	MT	83.1 ³	222.8	202.3
Saltine crackers	MT	26.7	35.7	38.8
Noodles	MT	20.1	53.2	52.8
Caramels and candies	MT	9.3	20.3	16.0

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(cont.)

Canned meats	MT	18.7	26.3	29.4
Pork in strips	MT	9.4 ³	24.2	32.5
Rum and cordials for export	MH1 ⁴	15.1 ³	105.9	134.0
Alcoholic beverages	MH1	153.7 ³	189.4	195.4
Metal containers	MU ⁵		531.2	469.6
Beer	MM cases ⁶	10.6	25.1	27.5
Refreshments	MM cases	47.7	31.6	26.7

Source: Ministry of the Food Industry

- 1 Thousands of tons
- 2 Thousands of gallons
- 3 1964
- 4 Thousands of hectoliters
- 5 Thousands of units
- 6 Millions

Investments From 1966 to 1980

Dairy industry: Coppelia ice cream plants in Havana (expansion and reconstruction); Coppelia, Camaguey; Havana Ice Creamery; Bayamo Ice Creamery; expansion of Guarina ice cream plant; Escambray ice cream and cheese combine, Cienfuegos; Managua Cheese Factory; Havana Dairy Complex; cold storage plant of the Dairy Complex. Pasturizing plants: Santa Cruz (expansion); Pinar del Rio; Moron; Tunas; Baracoa; Levisa; Sagua la Grande; Sandino; Matanzas; Sancti Spiritus; Holguin; Camaguey; Ciego de Avila. Rio Zaza evaporated milk line.

Meat industry: Slaughterhouses: Chichi Padron, Niquero, Ciro Redondo (modernization). Packing plants: Isle of Youth, Osvaldo Herrera (total reconstruction and expansion); Ciro Frias (modernization), Havana Plant (total reconstruction). Animal flour plants: Holguin (modernization and reconstruction); Santa Clara; El Cristo, Luis Pauste Blender (modernization). Cold storage plants: Jose Maceo, David Royo Factory (modernization and expansion).

Flour and flour mill industry: Wheat mills: Regla and Cienfuegos. Corn mills: Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Havana Cardenas, Antilla (not finished). Oat plants: Santiago and Havana. 37 rice driers.

Baking industry: Pasta factories: Vita Nuova, Havana, and Bona Sera, Santiago. Cookie and cracker plants: Pinar del Rio, Artemisa, Isle of Youth, Moron, Nuevitas, Sagua de Tanamo and Guantanamo. Boyeros Bakery. Bakeries: Isle of Youth, Sandino, Guanabacoa, Camaguey, Holguin, Manzanillo. Pancake and tortillas: San Cristobal, Santa Clara, Moron, Camaguey, Sancti Spiritus, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba. Expansion and modernization of the San Antonio Yeast Plant.

Beverage and liquor industry: Santa Cruz Beverage Combine, Phase I; Central Rum Distillery; expansion of the Caney Rum Factory; Havana Vinegar Plant.

Beer, refreshment and mineral water industry: Bottlers: Camaguey and Holguin breweries; Hatuey beer bottling plant. Mineral water: Ciego Montero. Refreshment

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plants: Colon, Sancti Spiritus, Las Tunas, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, Latinoamericana (one line); Nuevitas; Holguin; Metropolitan Refreshment Line, Havana City. Ice plants: Santa Clara, Colon, Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, Las Tunas, Nuevitas, Camaguey, Guane, Cienfuegos, Mayari, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua la Grande, Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, Manzanillo, Palma Soriano, Bahia Honda, Artemisa, Ciego de Avila, Sagua de Tanamo, Banes, Jovellanos, Isle of Youth, San Jose de las Lajas, Moron.

Fruit and vegetable canning plants: Reconstruction and expansion: El Guaso, La Manzanillera, Conchita, Siboney, El Gallito, La Florencia, Majagua. Modernization and expansion: Batabano, Yara, Reynado, Turquino. Expansion: Banes Cannery and La Avispa. New: Shoyu Soy Sauce Plant and Camalote. Citrus Combine on the Isle of Youth.

Confectionery industry: Sherbets: Caibarien, Pinar del Rio, Alamar, Camaguey, Banes. Caramel factories: Trinidad, Alamar, Santiago de Cuba. Expansion and modernization: La Corona Caramel Factory, Camaguey. Modernization: Gerardo Abreu Factory (Fontan). Glucose factory, Cienfuegos.

Tobacco industry: Twisted tobacco plants: Holguin and Guantanamo. Match factories: Rene Bedias, Cerro and Bauta.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

DEVELOPMENTS IN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 pp 90-92

[Article by Aida Cardenas: "The Past, Present and Future of the Pharmaceutical Industry"]

[Text] It is very important that this generation know how medicines are made in Cuba.

The production process was previously practically secret. Every laboratory had its special formulas to which not even professional personnel had access. Production was on a totally small-scale, individual basis. Every laboratory worked out its own formulas in keeping with its own judgment and knowledge and it was often said that the production of medicines was an art.

At the time of the triumph of the revolution, there was no developed pharmaceutical industry and the enterprises that existed at the time could be classified in three main groups: subsidiaries of foreign laboratories; representatives of foreign laboratories that imported finished products and distributed them in the country; and Cuban production laboratories.

Most of the enterprises were in the latter group, which included both ethical laboratories and "unethical" laboratories, so called because they maintained more direct commercial relations with doctors who prescribed their "products," which were totally lacking in therapeutic value.

The high profits realized in this type of business explain the large number of laboratories that proliferated in the country. This fact, along with the little or no government control over quality, in the midst of fierce competition for the market, led to an increase in the number of new products in circulation.

The industry was dominated by foreign interests and made no progress in obtaining national raw materials. Nor did it encourage research.

From the very beginning, our Revolutionary Government worked to eliminate the multiplicity of brands and products without any scientific basis. Every factory produced a wide range of items numbering in the hundreds and encompassing nearly all pharmaceutical forms. The need for a restructuration became obvious so that the conditions might be created for larger-scale production. The proper flow would then be established, taking into account the change in the source of raw materials, which the revolutionary process made inevitable.

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Up until 1970, the Cuban pharmaceutical industry worked with equipment existing in the laboratories that were nationalized or purchased. Equipment was heterogeneous, few processes were mechanized or automated, the flow was not coordinated or geographically uniform and productivity was low because of the use of antiquated techniques and inadequate buildings.

Due to these conditions, the industry faced enormous difficulties in complying with production plans. Despite this fact, by the beginning of the 1970's, the Cuban pharmaceutical industry was producing most of the pharmaceutical formulas used internationally and the first steps were being taken in the national production of raw materials.

Achievements

Throughout all these years, our pharmaceutical industry has managed to supply 80 percent of all medicines required by the country through national production. The remaining 20 percent has been covered by imports. Quality control in the industry is guaranteed with the work of 89 professionals including 67 chemists, 17 microbiologists, 5 biologists and 110 intermediate-level technicians, working in 3 central chemistry, microbiology and pharmacology laboratories and 10 chemical analysis laboratories of enterprises producing medicines.

The technological development, rationalization and modernization that have taken place in the industry have made it possible to use technologies and equipment with high productivity and low costs.

The equipment includes machines for the mixing and granulating of tablets by fluidized layers, machines to inspect vials (previously done manually), machines to wash and sort vials, semi-automatic machines to fill containers with oral liquids, serums, and so on.

At the same time, new types of containerizing have been introduced, such as the bubble or blister presentation of pharmaceutical tablets. Other types of containers for liquids, suspensions, eyewashes, salves, and so on, will be modernized during the next 5 years in coordination with suppliers of the domestic economy.

Work has been done on replacing imported products by national production such as antibiotics, hormones, sustained action tablets, and so on.

Prospects

Along with this work, a program of research and investments is underway, aimed at diversifying forms of production by using natural resources existing in the country. This will enable us to: 1) replace imports of finished products and raw materials, covering our national needs to the maximum extent; 2) expanding our export markets; 3) gradually integrating our industry into the CEMA countries; 4) moving on to the more complex forms of chemical synthesis, fermentation and the obtention of natural substances, which constitute the basis of a fully developed pharmaceutical industry.

This program has the following lines of development already defined:

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Steroids

In our country, we have sources of raw materials that can be used for the industrial production of corticosteroids, sex hormones, contraceptives, and so on.

A study of our sources of raw materials has shown that to date, the most suitable are henequen juice, a waste by-product of the production of hard fibers, and the oil from sugar cane wax.

Investments planned for the development of this activity over the next 5 years include: facilities for the production of *hecogenina* from henequen juice and a facility for extracting a mixture of phytosterols from sugar cane wax.

Fermentation

Of all the medicines used in treatment throughout the world today, some 40 to 45 percent are obtained by industrial fermentation. Antibiotics, enzymes, vitamins, and so on, are obtained and are also used in livestock raising, aviculture and feeding. These types of production open the way to the transformation of products from agriculture, such as honey and molasses, the liquor obtained from soaking corn, sterols from sugar cane wax, into substances that are of great value, widely used nationally and of great export potential. The fundamental investment in this line is the construction of a factory that will produce antibiotics during the next 5-year plan.

Chemical Synthesis

The Cuban pharmaceutical industry has a plan to develop raw materials which includes steroids, semi-synthetic antibiotics and other products.

Considering the technical and economic prospects of the various branches of this line, a plant is being built to make semi-synthetic antibiotics, and projects are being worked out for construction of a flexible chemical synthesis plant.

Products Derived From Blood

Products derived from blood are being produced such as serum albumin, gamma globulin, classified blood serums. In addition, with technical assistance from the USSR, a plant is being built that will make it possible to make maximum use of blood donations which our people make voluntarily through the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution]. That investment will ensure that all our country's needs will be met and that imports of products so vital to health services can be eliminated.

Medicinal Plants

Everyone is familiar with the wealth of Cuban flora -- still not sufficiently studied -- with regard to medicinal plants. In 1972, a protocol was signed with the USSR for the systematic study of our flora and the introduction of plants from other countries. In keeping with that agreement, an experimental station was set up for plants of this nature, which is advised by botanists, agronomists and organic chemists.

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During the next 5 years, facilities are planned for the production of hydrobromide of Escopolamina for the drying, cutting and packing of plants. In addition, the facilities of the Experimental Medicinal Plant Station will be expanded and a pilot plant will be set up for the extraction of active plant agents, and so on.

Organotherapy

On the basis of agricultural advances in the country, national technologies have been developed for the use of waste products from the slaughter of animals and other by-products. Biologically active substances are obtained, such as: pancreatin, thyroid substances, colic and desoxycolic acids, sodium chlorate, biliary salts, and others.

In order to apply advances in technological research over the next 5 years, plans include the production of insulin, the growth hormone, the establishment of a heparin plant, and so on.

Products From the Sea

Research completed in this field give us new development prospects since our waters have unworked resources that can be used in the field of medicine. Work must continue in this area.

Finished Forms

The importance of this line resides in the fact that it is the final product for consumption and export and work is moving in three main directions: guaranteeing the quantitative and qualitative growth in the national consumption of medicines and in exports; the introduction of new pharmaceutical forms such as medicines with sustained action, microencapsulation processes in solid form, capsules of hard and soft gelatin, and the production of finished forms that are still imported; and improved quality in finished products and containers so as to guarantee the standards required for domestic consumption and export.

The investment plan for the next 5-year period includes modernization of the production of eyewashes, filling with sterile powders and liquids and the production of blood testing equipment. New capacities and sizes must be created for tablets, liquids and injected fluids. New lines must be introduced such as clinical dextrin, aluminum and magnesium magma, dental anesthesia, and so on.

All advances achieved and the prospective development plan are aimed at meeting our people's demands for medicine with the highest possible quality, while at the same time saving on the country's foreign exchange.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN COUNTRY REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 28 Nov 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Gloria Marsan: "A 5-Year Period of Construction"]

[Text] As the 1976-1980 5-year period is about to end, and with the Second Communist Party Congress about to be held, we publish this BOHEMIA ECONOMICA to report on the projects which the Ministry of Construction has built in these 5 years of intensive work. Of course it is impossible to cover it all in the space of these few pages, that is why we find ourselves forced to summarize in large measure the results of the work of enormous contingents of white-helmeted men, which included professionals, technicians and workers of this important sector.

Industrial Projects Completed
(To September 1980)

Sugar	52
Electric	11
Chemical	15
Food	94
Light Industry	3
Metal Machine	9
Construction Materials	53
Miscellaneous	<u>56</u>
Total	293

The Greatest Natural Potential of Cuba

Future Cuban industrial development depends on meeting the construction plans of the present 5-year period, during the course of which various long-term agreements were made to guarantee its material base.

A large part of those agreements are specifically related to the development of the northern zone of Holguin, where undoubtedly the greatest mineral wealth of Cuba is found. Nickel and cobalt are mined there and in the future, when the rehabilitations, expansions and new constructions are finished, it will be possible to obtain nickel, cobalt, iron, special steels and other metals.

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The rehabilitation and expansion of existing plants is being accomplished by construction personnel of a mining enterprise. The new constructions: Punta Gorda, which is in the installation phase, and Came I, where the earth-moving process is still underway, are being carried out by the Ministry of Construction. Of course this ministry is accomplishing all the supporting projects of the zone, among which are the Machinery Complex, expansion of the port with the construction of a 192-meter dock, the building of warehouses, stores, shops, tailing dams, roads and the Nuevo Mundo dam with an impounding capacity of 141 million cubic meters.

Vital Energy

Energy is the vital point of development because without it nothing can be built nor can that which is built be placed into operation. That is why a wide-ranging plan in the power industry is being put into effect at the same time which will allow the satisfaction of all the needs of the enormous industrial potential being built in the country and, at the same time, satisfy the growing energy demands of the population.

The energy capability of the country has been increased during the 5-year period. Moreover, hard work has been done on the national development of the technical-material base of the industry. The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes thermoelectric powerplant of Cienfuegos, which included Units No 3 and 4 with a total of 338 MW, and the diesel powerplant of the Isle of Youth with 25.6 MW were completed during this period.

Moreover, during the 76/80 period, Units 5, 6 and 7 of the Maximo Gomez thermoelectric powerplant of Mariel in Havana began operating; the Antonio Maceo powerplant of Santiago de Cuba placed Units 3 and 4 in operation and the Diez de Octubre of Nuevitas, Camaguey, completed its Unit No 3. All this provides a total of 927,600 MW during the 5-year period.

A new thermoelectric powerplant east of the City of Havana, which will have a capacity of 1,200 MW, is in the initial construction phase. Also, with the help of the Soviet Union, work on the preliminary phase of the first nuclear powerplant the country will have is underway.

For the Development of the Chemical Industry

Production in the chemical industry has been taking place since the early days of this 5-year period, with a growth rate on the order of 8.7 percent annually.

Investments have been made in the production of hydrochloric acid, sodium hypochlorite, ammonium sulphate, sodium silicate and so forth.

Among the industries that have been placed in operation, we have a liquid gas plant, the Villa Clara, Marianao (City of Havana) and Holguin Oxygen plants; the Cotorro recapping plant, the Pinar del Rio sulphate recovery plant and the acetylene plant; the compressed gas tank repair plant, cellulose molded articles factory, expansions of the Orlando Cuellar glass factory, a tire factory and a recapping plant, the latter two in the City of Havana.

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Other great investments were made in projects begun during the present 5-year period and to be completed at the beginning of the next. Among these projects we can cite the large expansions and modernizations of the Damujy papermill of Cienfuegos and the toilet paper line of the Cardenas plant. The greatest investment in this branch is at the white paper complex of the Uruguay sugarmill being built in Sancti Spiritus. The cardboard and Bristol board factory of Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana, is in the earth-moving phase.

In the glass program, work is now underway on the expansion of existing plants and in Las Tunas, the largest glass container plant in the country is under construction. It will be completed around the end of the present 5-year period. Annual production of this plant will be 300 million containers, with an assortment of 20 different types to satisfy the present domestic demand.

In the field of petroleum, work is underway on the construction of a lubricant mixing plant, which is part of the future petrochemical complex of Santiago de Cuba. This plant will help to replace imports and the builders intend to finish it by the end of the present year.

Light Industry

During the 5-year period, the Light Industry Ministry has completed the expansion of the cardboard corrugating plant of Santiago de Cuba and the construction of another in the City of Havana, as well as the construction of the new textile mill, Desembarco del Granma, in Villa Clara. When it stabilizes its production, it will be capable of producing 60 million square meters of fabrics of various types. The Primero de Mayo towel plant of the city of Havana also began production this year.

In the textile branch, expansion work is now going on in the Ariguanabo plant and the spinning mill of Balance is under construction. Both of these plants are in the city of Havana. The Bellotex plant in Matanzas and the Santiago de Cuba plant, which will have a production capacity of 80 million cubic meters of fabrics, are under construction. These plants will go into production during the next 5-year period. Studies are underway for the construction of a number of plants for an extensive clothing plan in that period.

Metal Machine Production

Installations for the metal machine industry are basically those devoted to the production of heavy and agricultural-livestock machinery, those of metallic construction, consumer and intermediary goods, automotive and iron and steel industry. Among those completed in this branch during the 5-year period are the KTP-1 combine plant of Holguin, the sprinkler irrigation systems of Granma and Cienfuegos, the Enrique Varona stainless steel plant and its expansions in the city of Havana, a battery plant in Manzanillo and the expansion of the spark-plug plant in Sagua la Grande; the measuring meter plant and the plastic components plant. In addition, expansions were completed on the Vietnam Socialista plant and on the first phase of that of Antillana de Acero, which includes a rolling mill, a ball bearing and roller bearing plant, a pig iron foundry, and so forth.

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The Guantanamo pig and malleable iron foundry, which will produce machined parts, water pipe connectors, drain gratings, and so forth, and the metal structure factory, which will be able to process 20,000 tons of structures per year, will also be completed during the present 5-year period. The second phase of Antillana de Acero, the kerosene stove factory of Villa Clara, with a capacity of 300,000 stoves per year and more than a million replacement parts, will also be largely completed.

Among the projects to be concluded during the next 5-year period are the farm implement factory being built in Holguin Province, whose production will be mainly for the preparation of land in general and for certain crops in particular, as well as spare parts and accessories and the expansion of the Fabric Aguilar Noriega plant in Villa Clara, which will allow the country to produce almost all the industrial equipment required for Cuban sugar production.

Sugar Industry

Forty-six sugarcane collection and processing centers were built during the first 4 years for the sugar industry. Twenty-eight more will be finished this year, and three more have already been completed for a total of 77 in the period under study.

In 1965, the first torula yeast plant was built in the country next to the Ciro Redondo sugarmill in Ciego de Avila Province. Taking advantage of the lessons learned, the construction of another 10 in various provinces was planned. Nine of them will be completed during the 5-year period and one is under construction, which will cause production capacity to exceed 100,000 tons per year.

In the production of "lumber" from bagasse, the program covers the construction of three plants for the manufacture of panels for furniture. The plant of the Camilo Cienfuegos sugarmill was completed, and those of the Primero de Enero and Jesus Menendez sugar mills, both of which will go into production during the next 5-year period, are under construction.

In the Food Branch

Cuban construction workers have built nearly a hundred plants during the present 5-year period for the Ministry of the Food Industry. Among them are four bakeries, three canning plants, four beer breweries and one bottling plant.

In addition, the first phase of the Santa Cruz del Norte beverage complex of Havana has been completed and the second phase will be completed next year; it will consist of an ice cream plant and 15 storage facilities, 17 ice plants, five sherbet plants, two pound cake bakeries, one icecream cone plant, one oatmeal cookie plant, seven soft drink plants, three candy factory, two cracker bakeries, one "frozen" [as published] mixing plant, one coffee roaster, one soybean sauce plant, four corn mills, one wheat mill, four pasteurizers, two cheese plants and an evaporated milk line at the Sancti Spiritus plant.

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In 1980 the Ministry of Construction will deliver to that branch one corn mill which is being built in Antilla, Holguin; one sherbet plant in Matanzas; one cracker bakery in Holguin and another in Guantanamo; one candy plant in Pinar del Rio; one soft drink plant in Holguin, three pasteurizers, one of them located in Holguin and the rest in Pinar del Rio; one citrus complex in Matanzas, the expansion of the cold storage plant of Camaguey and a glucose plant in Cienfuegos. Of course a number of industries similar to those mentioned are under construction and will be completed during the next 5-year period.

The Agricultural-Livestock Program

After the basic industrial projects, undoubtedly a great proportion of construction work is destined to architectural projects. Among them we have the agricultural-livestock program in which during the present 5-year period the balance was tipped in favor of those which had to do with beef cattle raising, which had 931 projects.

Of these installations the majority of them are dairies, although breeding centers for the raising of calves, breeding cattle, livestock for fattening, and so forth have been built. A large number of the installations have been for increasing the completion of the animal cycle: weaning centers, pastures for dairy line bulls, and so forth.

Fifty projects have been completed for hograising. Among them we have genetic centers, breeding centers, fattening pens and complete centers. Constructions in the poultry area numbered 79 projects completed, among which are farms for laying hens, for fattening poultry, breeding hens, replacements and incubating plants.

Complementing these installations are liquid feed plants, which have been built during this period, as well as seven feed silos completed, to which will be added one to be completed this year in the Guira district of Havana.

Also for the Ministry of Agriculture are five citrus canning plants completed in the present 5-year period, another which will be completed in 1980 in the Victoria de las Tunas district of Matanzas, and the Ceballos II citrus processing plant. A half dozen of these projects are underway and will be completed during the coming 5-year period. A total of seven poultry slaughter houses for the Ministry of Domestic Trade went into production during the period analyzed and one is about to be completed in Holguin Province.

Health Projects

Among the architectural projects are also found those for health. More than 30,000 beds will be made available for the people during the 5-year period through the construction of hospitals. Up to now the hospitals of Cienfuegos, Las Tunas and that of the Isle of Youth have been completed, in addition to the expansion of the first phase of the Camaguey provincial hospital. The expansion of the Frank Pais Hospital in the city of Havana was also completed.

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The hospitals of Manzanillo and Guantanamo and the medical-surgical research center will be completed this year. A dozen new hospitals are under construction, which means, when added to the expansions being made, that more than 6,000 beds will be made available in the next 5-year period.

Undoubtedly the largest part of the projects in this branch are destined for the medical treatment plan, which is provided through the polyclinics, of which 42 have been completed in the 5-year period and 10 will go into operation during this year and at the beginning of next.

Six dental clinics were completed, another will soon be completed in Guanabacoa and another in Bauta at the end of 1980. Three senior citizens homes have been completed in Granma, Guantanamo and Las Tunas, while another five are under construction. Two homes for the physically handicapped were built, one in Santiago de Cuba and another in Las Tunas, and another seven are under construction.

Educational Projects

The greatest program among the architectural projects is that of educational projects. There is probably no corner in Cuba where there is no talk of a new school. In only what has passed of the present 5-year period, a total of 940 schools have been built by the Ministry of Construction, which represents 622,832 seats. By the end of the year the total of 1,000 schools will have been exceeded.

Education in Cuba begins at the child center and for the children in this first phase of their training, 200 installations have been built in this 5-year period, with 35 of those in the plan under execution remaining to be built, of which 33 will be completed by the end of the year. In primary education, 135 schools have been finished and 21 are under construction. Of the latter, 18 will be finished during this period. In intermediate education, 572 schools were completed, with 92 under construction, of which 78 will be finished this year. In higher education, 12 installations were completed and two remain to be built for completion of the plan.

For children, adolescents, youths and adults with physical, mental or behavioral handicaps, special education has been established. To carry out this type of education, five schools were built during the 5-year period and another four remain to be built within the plan by the end of the year. The Ministry of Construction is also building educational installations for other agencies and that plan enfold a total of 28 projects in this 5-year period, of which 16 have already been delivered and 10 will be delivered before the end of the year.

Recreation and Tourism

The tourist development plan of Cuba is aimed at a complete tourism, with an analysis of future possibilities of national and international tourism, given the exceptional climatic and physical conditions of the country. For this reason, the construction program of the architectural area in this branch is of great importance.

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During the 5-year period, Cuban builders completed 27 installations for tourism, making more than 3,000 rooms available. At the beginning of the next 5-year period, something more than 1,000 rooms will be made available through remodelings, expansions and new installations.

Among the new hotels that have been built during this period is the Pasacaballos Hotel in Cienfuegos and the Mar Azul in the City of Havana, both with 190 rooms. The Guardalavaca in Holguin and the Santa Lucia Camaguey have 219 rooms each. There are also seven hotels of only 72 rooms each, among them that of Villa Clara, and those of Florida and Costa Sur. Four 128-room hotels were completed, among them those of Zaza and Hanabanilla.

Five 136-room hotels have been completed, among them El Siboney of Varadero and that of Ciego de Avila. The 200-room hotel of Holguin has been completed and another two are under construction, as is the Triton of the City of Havana with 267 rooms.

Among the principal remodelings and expansions are those of the Presidente and Inglaterra Hotels in the City of Havana and those of Topes de Collante, where 96 rooms are already in service and 55 are about to be completed.

Among social projects, many others have also been completed on the beaches such as social clubs, cafeterias, snack bars, swimming pools and other sports installations. Also built for various state agencies, among them the National Institute for Sports and Recreation, were 36 storage facilities.

In addition, among the social projects, are the remodeling of some theaters such as El Nacional, the expansion of the Superior Art Institute, several printing facilities of the Book Institute, such as the Guantanamo printing shop and a small-job printing plant in the City of Havana. Supermarkets and miscellaneous service shops fall within this area of construction and total 24 projects, of which 21 are completed. Seventeen moving picture houses were completed during the period we are analyzing, which offer a total of 7,600 seats.

Housing Construction

The housing problem is one of the greatest faced by humanity. In Latin America, for example, the shortage of housing exceeds 30 million houses. Cuba, as a socialist country, considers housing a social property and its construction is aimed fundamentally at providing each family unit with comfortable shelter in keeping with the development of the country.

However, in Cuba there are difficulties in this area also. Several agencies in the country are building housing but the greatest burden falls upon the Ministry of Construction, which besides having the majority of the construction organizations which work in this branch, also contains a large part of the microbrigade workers and it advises the construction organizations of the agricultural-livestock cooperatives. During the present 5-year period, 81,950 housing units were built, of which 15,000 belong to the plan for the present year and are expected to be completed before the end of the year.

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Traveler, Now There are Roads

Although there are still inaccessible areas in the country, it is no less true that there are a large number of brigades of builders, engineers, architects and technicians who, like poet Antonio Machado, could say: "You make the road as you go." They have been overcoming long distances and centuries of isolation. The road program of the Ministry of Construction has built turnpikes, highways, roads, railroads, landing fields and so forth, valued at more than 522 million pesos, exceeding 6,000 kilometers, of which more than 95 percent were paved.

In the expressway program, work is progressing on the creation of assets of more than 210 million pesos during the present 5-year period. The majority of these projects, because of their great size, will continue under construction during the coming 5-year period. Among the most important are the National Turnpike and another three which serve as a link to this one: that of the first belt of the City of Havana, that of Havana-Melena and that of northern Camaguey, which make up a total of 1,257.8 kilometers.

Other highways are being built during the present 5-year period, which although of smaller size, are also of great importance in the social and economic development of the country, such as the mountain, agricultural-livestock roads and so forth. Among those finished are No 3 and that of Gerona North on the Isle of Youth. Also prominent are the bypasses of Matanzas, Ciego de Avila and Holguin. In addition, accesses and internal areas for health, agriculture, livestock, education, industry and other projects have been built.

The Central Railway

This project includes the linking the City of Havana with Santiago de Cuba and will have a total length of 837 kilometers, in addition to the construction of 50 railway stations with a total of 224 kilometers of yard railways and 126.3 kilometers of secondary trunk lines.

Logically, this is a project to be continued in the next 5-year period. However, during the present 5-year period, partial objectives have been reached; among them the following can be pointed out: the completion of the great Havana-Santa Clara section, with a total of 262.9 kilometers and 150 minor installations in addition to 105 bridges, among which is the one across the Canimar River in Matanzas with a length of 303 meters and a maximum height of 42 meters.

Another important objective is the Camaguey-Tunas section of almost 100 kilometers, as is the Baragua-Mella dual track section, which while only 9.2 kilometers long, is of great construction complexity because it is in a very broken terrain and includes a bridge 180 meters long and almost 30 meters high over the Bayate River.

In addition to this vital project, accesses to industries, and basically to the trunklines of the new sugar mills, as well as railway links to the sugarcane collection and processing centers, have been built.

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Also as part of these activities, is the production of asphaltic cement, of which there are already 53 plants with an annual production plan of some 2 million metric tons. This production during the 5-year plan, up to the time of the writing of this article, has accumulated a total which greatly exceeds 8 million metric tons.

Airports

Work has been done on more than 25 airports and airfields for a value of 34 million pesos. Among the outstanding work is that of the Jose Marti Airport in whose remodeling and expansion more than 10 million pesos were spent. This made possible the arrival of the delegates to the Eleventh World Youth and Student Festival and of the guests to the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries. More than 10 million pesos were spent on the remodelings, expansions and new constructions of the Camaguey, Cienfuegos, Las Tunas, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, Sancti Spiritus and Cayo Largo airports, the last six for providing passenger and cargo service, bascially using the Yak-40 and AN-24 aircraft. Of course some of these projects will be continued and for that reason will be included in the next 5-year period.

Ports

With each year of the Revolution, maritime traffic increases extraordinarily. A great national merchant fleet and another equally powerful fishing fleet enter Cuban ports, forcing the remodeling, expansion and construction of installations. A large part of these very complex constructions are done by the Ministry of Construction.

During the present 5-year period, work has been very intensive in this branch. The total figure exceeds 129 million pesos spent. In the port of the City of Havana, Docks 17, 21, 22 and 23 were completed and by the beginning of next year, another will be finished. Work has also been done in the rehabilitation of zone 6: paving, burying of service lines, lighting towers, auxiliary buildings and so forth. Considerable progress has been made on the container terminal, although its completion is scheduled for the next 5-year period.

Dock No 3 has been completed at Cienfuegos and work is continuing on Nos 4 and 5, whose length reaches 190 meters. The port of Nuevitas in Camaguey is being completely renovated. The ports of Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas are also being expanded and remodeled.

Hydrology

The construction of a project is much more than the architectural structure we see from outside. Within it are the many pieces of equipment and systems we use, but of whose complexity of design we are not aware. For example, behind the faucet, tap or valve which allows a supply of water to flow to our home, work, recreation, study, health, and other center, there is the hard work of technicians and workers, who labor long hours to make possible that device which we use so much and appears so simple to us.

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In the 5-year period, the hydrology program has completed 3,695 kilometers of waterlines and sewers, for an overall total up to now of almost 200 million pesos in service installations which have been put into operation throughout the country: educational, agricultural-livestock, social, industrial, housing and so forth.

Also in this area, however, is the construction of conduits, aqueducts and so forth. For example, the complete water supply system of Bahia Honda and various expansions such as that of the capital of Pinar del Rio, Guacanamar, Catalina de Guines, Colon, Santiago de Cuba, Varadero and others, in addition to a hundred other projects.

Dams and Canals

Water resources are limited, which means that there is only a certain amount of water that can be used and it is necessary to use it in such a way that it does not become exhausted but rather it should be renewed periodically. Methods were used in Cuba which allow the aquifers to be replenished from certain runoffs formerly lost to the sea.

Thus, for the first time in the country, the entire problem of these water resources is being faced. The water resource policy requires the study of all underground sources, the definition of the nature of soils, surface drainage, impounding basins and so forth. This is the enormous unseen work which precedes the water supply installations.

During the present 5-year period, large dams and canals costing more than 230 million pesos were built, reaching an all-time accumulation of impoundment of more than 5,638,000,000 cubic meters (in 1959 there were only 47 million cubic meters). Twenty-seven dams were completed during the 5-year period, among them El Salto and Jibaro of Pinar del Rio, Higuana in Sancti Spiritus, Buran in Camaguey, and others.

A total of 175 kilometers of large canals are under construction: Paso-Bonito-Cruces, Pedroso-Guira and others. The 89 irrigation systems have created assets of more than 207 million pesos, a total of 291,488 hectares with sprinkler irrigation and semistationary systems. Moreover, 32 pumping stations were finished and work was done on drainage and protective dike systems for the benefit of agricultural and industrial areas.

Building For Construction

One vital aspect for the development of building construction is the construction materials industry. During the present 5-year period, the construction materials industry has expanded its production capabilities in its basic items at the same pace as the headlong increase in projects. This is due in part to the significant increase in productivity of existing installations and in part to the creation of new installations, some of them provided with modern technology.

Construction Materials Industry Production
(Up to September 1980)

Cement (thousands of metric tons)	12,568.5
Rock (thousands of cubic meters)	44,165.9
Sand (thousands of cubic meters)	3,149.4

The cement branch, for example, has been expanded extraordinarily, since it exceeds three million tons. The Carlos Marx plant located in the zone of Guabairo, Cienfuegos Province, will be in production during the 5-year period. The production of cement through the dry process technology is initiated in the country with this unit.

Also using the dry process, is the expansion, to be concluded this year, of the Rene Arcay plant at Mariel, Havana. Built in 1917, that plant is the oldest in the country and will now become the largest producer by expanding its production to 1,780,000 tons per year, which will practically double its present output.

In addition to the cement program in the construction materials branch, a large number of installations for the basic production of that sector have been built. Among them are two complexes for asbestos cement and two polyfoam plants. The Artemisa Complex in Havana, has an annual capacity of 3,160 kilometers of water pipes and six million square meters of guttering tiles and flat slabs, while that of Santiago de Cuba has a capacity of three million square meters of roofing tiles and 870 kilometers of pipe.

Three cement pipe complexes went into production in Villa Clara, Camaguey and Holguin Provinces. These projects are provided with three rock crushers, which have a total annual capacity of 257 million cubic meters of dry products. For the production of pipes and clay items for sanitary installations, a plant has been built during this 5-year period in Bayamo, Granma Province, and another in Pinar del Rio, while another in Camaguey will be finished early in the next 5-year period. Each of these plants has a total annual capacity of 590 kilometers of pipes and 130,000 sanitary connections.

In addition to the installations mentioned in this branch, others have been expanded and built, among them two kitchen furniture factories in Havana Province, a wall tile factory in Holguin and the expansion of a plant in Havana. Also concluded were a soda feldspar plant in Holguin, a carbonate plant in Camaguey and a gypsum plant in Ciego de Avila.

Naturally, a number of expansions are underway in units of this branch, some of which will be completed this year and others early in the coming 5-year period. Among those projects are the expansion of an aluminum millwork plant in the City of Havana, the reconstruction of a factory for refractory elements in Camaguey, and the expansion of the national base of this important industry located in Santiago de las Vegas.

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A large part of the program for the development of the construction materials industry during this 5-year period is based on the quarrying branch, within which nearly a dozen quarries have been placed in operation with an average annual production of over two million cubic meters. Among these projects are the Sitio Pena and La Reforma Quarries in Pinar del Rio; Rebocadero in Villa Clara, Los Negritos in Cienfuegos, Chambas in Ciego de Avila, Pilon in Mayari, Holguin; Los Guaos in Santiago de Cuba, La Montana in Matanzas...

A total of nine gravel and sand-washing plants were completed during the present 5-year period, with an average production of nearly 800,000 cubic meters annually, more than doubling installed capacity in these items, which together with cement are the basic foundation for the progress of construction.

Prefabricated Items

Production of marbles, mosaics, granites, and concrete, has also undergone substantial increases in capacity and it must be emphasized that the general production of prefabricated elements attained a 19-percent increase in the 1976-1980 five-year period over the previous 5-year period. This growth is basically the result of the increase in productivity.

There are 50 prefabricated element plants in the country, with no new plants being put into operation during the present 5-year period. This means that the increase experienced in production is achieved with existing installations.

The assortment of prefabricated items has been varied to satisfy the various demands. Thus, the most extraordinary increase has been in the production of materials for the railways, which required a growth of 525 percent of these items. There were substantial increases in other sectors also.

Summary

The simple listing of projects (although incomplete), the growth rates experienced, the rates of productivity, and so forth, are cold figures, which while they point out economic development, they in no way express the enormous human transformation they represent. We could have filled this article with numbers and statistical charts but we thought that the important thing is the physical, palpable reality, which no one can fail to see, of a people, who rise, grow and develop, overcoming internal obstacles and foreign blockades; installations built with sweat, love and sacrifice, not only for manufacturing things or providing services but for attaining the full dignity of man.

Projects Completed in Some Branches (To September 1980)

Agricultural-Livestock	1,060
Educational	980
Industrial	293
Health	66
Housing	75,260
Miscellaneous	588

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS IN MATANZAS REPORTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 pp 34-37

[Article by Miguel A. Masjuan: "Masters of Their Fate"]

[Text] The province of Matanzas has been preparing very seriously to welcome the second party congress with all of its pledges fulfilled, certain of having made its greatest and fullest effort on each of the tasks assigned during the five-year period now ending.

The workers of Matanzas are imbued with the spirit of combat and victory which is only achieved when one is persuaded he is following the proper path in the building of the new society, the path undertaken under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro and which will now, the red banners of socialism and our glorious communist party firm in hand, end solely with the final triumph.

During our tour of the various municipalities in the province, we could see the enthusiasm and the joy prevailing during each new labor day, each study session, each incipient task set by the leadership of the party and the organs of people's government.

With a territory covering an area of 11,668.9 square km, and a population density of 46.29 inhabitants per square km, the province has seen an increase of 28,800 workers in the labor force employed in the various sectors of the economy in comparison to 1975.

In order to give our readers an overall view of the advances achieved in this important economic region of the country in recent years, we are describing a series of activities involving various aspects of the economic, political and social work pursued in the heat of creative labor which characterizes the daily work of this revolutionary people.

23,000 Men in Combat

In recent years, the workers of Matanzas have worked tirelessly to consolidate their cane-growing economy. To this end ways of guaranteeing the existence of the minimal conditions required to provide the workers participating actively in the harvest with everything they require have been taken into account.

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A number of studies have been made with a view to establishing those factors which affect the efficiency of production.

In this respect, the good work done by the Cuba Libre and Rene Fraga Moreno sugar mills merits mention. In avoiding consumption of a single drop of industrial oil during the sugar production campaign, they contributed greatly to keeping the fuel index for the sugar industry in the province at only 0.70 gallons per metric ton of milled cane.

Concerning the "millionaire movement," its valuable contribution to the increase in productivity of the cane cutters should be mentioned. If indeed it is true that all of the brigades carried out their pledge in this connection, the improvement in mechanization was such that much manpower had to go to the most scattered areas to cut cane, with the resulting decrease per man. In any case, mention should be made of the efficient work of the Bon Lazero Pena, Moncada Heroes and Goicuria Martyrs brigades, as well as the Cuban-Chilean Friendship Brigade and the Augusto Olivares Peasants' Brigade, recognized for the third consecutive year as the most outstanding in the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers].

The women's cane-stacking brigades, for their part, added a picturesque and colorful note to the difficult pursuit of cane-growing tasks in achieving a total of 86 million arrobas of sugarcane this year, which won the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] first place in the national emulation.

Mechanized cutting did not achieve the results hoped for due to the lack of replacement parts, insufficient sugarcane, and the effects of the rains, among other reasons. However, this did not in the least hinder the extraordinary development, which made it possible to harvest a total of 428.5 million arrobas in 1980, representing 60 percent of the total volume milled.

It can be said, in conclusion, that sugarcane growing has experienced a substantial advance in quality in this province in recent years, despite the difficulties which have existed and which in some respects still continue. Sugar production is consolidating at a steady pace thanks to the self-sacrificing effort and dedication of the workers, whose participation in the achievements of the province is recognized by all.

New Projects Being Constructed

A considerable increase has been achieved in the execution of social and industrial projects throughout the province. Construction achievements include 3,164 housing units, 44 farm projects for cattle, 2 for hogs and 3 for poultry. Educational projects completed totaled 33, including 14 ESBE [Basic Secondary Farm Schools], 6 ESBUR [Urban Basic Secondary Schools], a primary semi-boarding school and 11 children's circles.

Also the Matanzas, Colon, Calimete and Marti polyclinics were completed, along with an olympic swimming pool in Colon, which was inaugurated during the National School Sports Games, and also other industrial projects of great importance to the economy, worthy of mention among which are the sodium sulfate recovery plant in Matanzas, the poultry slaughtering facility in Colon, the liquid fodder plant in Cardenas, the yeast plant in Torula at the Esteban Hernandez Sugar Mill in the

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municipality of Marti, a storage center for the Sergio Gonzalez Sugar Mill, a 200 cubic meter stone crushing facility in La Montana, and the ice factory in Jovellanos. Finally, the spinning line at the Eddio Teijero Textile Plant, still under construction, was put into operation.

If in the execution of these new projects a slight advance was seen in this period, the substantial increase in a maintenance program, particularly for housing, consistent with the instructions of the government and the party along these lines, was nonetheless evident.

The construction enterprises of the people's government have delivered a series of projects, including 11 libraries, 6 Pioneers' premises, the Union de Reyes Stadium, 5 moving picture theaters, the oncological hospital, 29 fish markets, amusement parks in Colon and Jovellanos, and a microbiological laboratory, also in Jovellanos. Poetry House, among other facilities, was modernized, and the San Miguel de los Banos Resort Hotel and the Rattan Palace were carefully restored.

Among the outstanding construction enterprises we would like to mention ECOI No 7, because of its sustained and high quality work which allowed its inclusion as an experimental enterprise in the economic estimates, and which also made it the first in the country to create and distribute incentive funds for its workers. It was also the enterprise which achieved the best results in the fulfillment of the resolution of the first party congress pertaining to the execution of the central railroad.

The internationalist collaboration of the building workers in Matanzas has taken 1,083 comrades to 9 countries in Asia, Africa and America. With a view to continuing to provide qualified workers to the countries which require their services in the future, integrated brigades drawing from various economic fronts have been created, and their training in the most widely varied construction projects in the province has made it possible at the same time to reassert the political and labor characteristics of the future internationalist workers.

Higher Forms of Production

Farm production other than the cane effort has shown higher indices in the first half of this year than those obtained, let us say, in 1978 and 1979, a difference which can be measured in the garden vegetable sector. In 1978, 63 percent fulfillment was achieved in this sector due to excessive rainfall and the appearance of plant insects and diseases, while the figure for planting of fruits and vegetables was 87 percent. In the course of the first six months of this year, production totaled 3,210,200 quintals, representing 107 percent fulfillment, basically in grain, fruit and vegetable crops.

In the cultivation of rice, high yields have gradually been achieved, as we can see if we compare the 839 quintals per caballeria in 1977, the 926 in 1978, the 928 in 1979 and 1,032 achieved in the first half of this year. The same thing occurred with corn and beans due to the introduction of new and improved varieties, specifically with regard to beans, as well as greater attention to the cultivation work.

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The yields in fruit and vegetable production have increased substantially. In 1977 5,253 quintals of potatoes were harvested, while the figure for 1980 came to 7,400. The Vladimir I. Lenin Assorted Crops Enterprise is a clear example of these results. It should be said that the real potential of the province has not yet been fully realized. As a motive force for these advances in agriculture other than sugarcane, first place is held by the mini-emulation pertaining to each type of crop, a task which has been carried out very carefully by means of periodic checks in direct discussion with the workers and the members of the party and the Union of Young Communists. This checking work was the product, at each lot or unit, of the production potential plan for each year and phase.

More Efficiency in Our Work

The Humberto Lamothe Textile Footgear Enterprise has just complete a praiseworthy effort to fulfill its pledge in this stage with the production of 55,000 pairs of high-quality shoes. There is no goal which cannot be achieved when the will and the spirit of sacrifice are present in each individual making up the work team. It is true that sometimes material difficulties cause serious delays in the effort to fulfill the pledge on time. It is also true that the human factor, basic to any labor activity, is subject to imponderables difficult to foresee. But also the success of any project where there is adamant determination on the part of the men who must carry it out is more than certain. This is the case with the workers at Humberto Lamothe, whose production plans in the current period are being efficiently carried out, allowing positive results in their economic management with the use of the resources existing in the enterprise itself.

There is a series of enterprises in the local industries sector showing substantial growth in the current period. They include the furniture enterprise, which at the conclusion of the first half of 1980 had fulfilled its production plan 120.5 percent, the food products enterprises, with 102.3 percent fulfillment; the provincial maintenance enterprise, showing a 90 percent increase in relation to the 1977-79 cycle, and plan fulfillment for the last half year of 115 percent; and consumer goods industrial enterprises, which have carried out very serious work in the recovery of raw materials which cannot be recovered by the large industries, having a favorable effect on the various types of production meeting numerous of the people's needs.

One of the important elements in the labor efficiency the workers in Matanzas have achieved in salute to the great gathering of Cuban communists is the relationship existing between port activity and the internal economy of the province. Sufficient tonnage volume has been handled to achieve an increase of seven percent. We should stress the foreign exchange income due to the steady increase in ship operation as an important result in the work of the ports.

Citrus Production

In speaking of the citrus crops we cannot fail to mention the Victoria de Giron Citrus Enterprise, which has a planted area of 2,384 caballerias, of which 1,264 are in full production, while 1,120 are being prepared. In these years substantial increases have been seen although limitations as to pipes and other irrigation equipment have delayed complete development.

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In response to the guidelines set forth at the first party congress five years ago in connection with the development this branch of farm work should show in the five-year period now ending, the province intensified its efforts to create the firm foundations which would allow the later growth of this farm activity. If in 1977, 1 million quintals of citrus fruit were produced, in the last half year alone 1,243,259 out of the 3 million planned for this year were produced.

As can be seen from the above figures, this is a difficult test that the workers of Matanzas face, and in addition it is a pledge they have made to their commander in chief. To this end work is being done to increase storage capacities and improve crops in order to achieve the desired yields per caballeria. The labor force made up of students and workers given responsibility for the harvesting tasks plays an important role in this challenge. The readiness and rigorous effort of these workers will guarantee that every last fruit is harvested.

More Doctors

Matanzas as a province has one of the lowest infant mortality rates. The rate was reduced in the first half of this year to 15.3 per thousand, while the figure for 1978 was 18.8 per thousand live-born infants. Among the causes of death in infants under one year of age, a decrease in perinatal causes has been seen along with an increase in deaths caused by congenital malformations. When meningoencephalitis appeared among the causes of death, vaccination of the population vulnerable to the disease was begun, making it possible to control this pathological cause almost entirely, so that only a few isolated cases remain.

The gradual conversion of the existing polyclinics into the new type of community polyclinic has brought notable benefits to the population in terms of technical and aid quality. This has facilitated extension of this model to all the polyclinics in the province. The number of beds will be increased in some hospitals and some are already in the remodeling and adaptation stage.

In 1978 there were 732 doctors in Matanzas, while the figure is now 886, representing 1 doctor for every 600 inhabitants. By the end of 1980 there should be 900 doctors. Similarly, an increase has been achieved in the number of dentists, now totaling 219 throughout the province.

The internationalist pledges have been satisfactorily carried out. Currently 209 physicians, technicians and health specialists are serving in 12 countries.

Educational Activity

A joint effort by the organs of peoples government, the educational departments, the student and mass organizations and the Union of Young Communists, under the leadership of the party on the provincial, municipal and base levels, is facilitating the focusing of all efforts designed to improve the quality of political-ideological work carried out by the workers in the education sector, as well as the students themselves, with a view to achieving the happy fulfillment of the goals of our socialist education.

Tireless work has been done to perfect the educational systems. New programs are being implemented in general and polytechnical education--except for the ninth grade--adult education, and technical and vocational education.

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In the pedagogical institutes and the regular courses at the higher education centers, new programs have also been implemented up to the third year, which has produced a certain improvement in perfecting the system.

There has been increased training of pedagogical personnel in this cycle. During the last three school years 991 teachers have graduated from the normal training school and 521 from the Higher Pedagogical Institute, all taking daytime courses. The degree plans were fulfilled by all of the primary teachers in service, as well as 75 percent of those in physical education. On the basic secondary level, 871 new teachers completed their studies for degrees, while 451 did so on the higher level.

Although in the 1977 through 1979 school years the promotion indices were the lowest in the five-year period, last school year (1979-80) the highest ever was achieved--96.5 percent. It should also be stressed that the battle for the sixth grade level came to a happy conclusion in the peasant sector and in the workers movement. An extraordinary advance by the FMC was seen in this work.

All of the above, that is to say the results in terms of promotion, continued enrollment, the improved continuity in the educational-teaching process, educational work and the battle for the sixth grade level made the 1979-1980 school year the most outstanding in the history of education in Matanzas, making possible the achievement of the goals set forth in salute to the second party congress.

Party Guarantees Continuity

The methods and style of party work in the province have been oriented toward strengthening the ideological level of the militants and raising the level of organization in their internal life, as well as insuring the correct implementation of the party's leading role in society.

The primary tasks which have required the priority attention of the party leadership in the province have been guaranteeing constant political, cultural and ideological advancement among the cadres, raising their level of information, insuring their stability and specialization in the various sectors of party work, and working on filling the posts for professional cadres with the best qualified comrades.

The gradual increase in the level of the political development of the leaders has been one of the goals of the current stage.

To this end the basic paths of party advancement have been utilized, including the system of party schools, the study circles, the political-ideological advancement centers and the advancement courses for cadres at the political schools in socialist countries, at the Jose Smith Comas Provincial School and the Nico Lopez National School.

During 1978 and 1979 a total of 54 comrades were enrolled in school, 48 of them professional party cadres and 6 of them provincial school teachers. Similarly, 65 comrades including members of the municipal party committees, Union of Young Communists cadres, mass organizations and state bodies were enrolled in the middle course at the provincial school. In general, 119 comrades have been or are enrolled in studies within the framework of the school system, a substantial increase over the 59 comrades so enrolled in 1977.

The communists of Matanzas are adhering strictly to the pledges they made in order to provide an excellent salute to the coming Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, confident and optimistic and certain that they are right and that victory will be theirs.

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COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

BRIEFS

SUGAR DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of officials of the International Society of Sugarcane Experts [ISSCT] was in Cuba recently to talk with Cuban officials in charge of organizing the 18th ISSCT Congress which will be held in Cuba in 1983. J. L. du Toit (South African), Owen Sturgess (Australian), Robert Antoine (Mauritian) and Carlos Bell Raymond (Filipino), who accompanied North American Donald K. Luke--editor of the specialized international publication SUGAR Y AZUCAR--expressed their satisfaction with plans for the congress after exchanging views with Cuban ISSCT officials Luis Galvez (president) and Oscar Almazan (general secretary-treasurer). During their week's stay, the delegation visited the new 30 ie Noviembre sugar mill in Pinar del Rio, the cane combine plants in Holguin, the Jovellanos experimental station in Matanzas (affiliated with the Sugarcane Research Institute of the Cuban Academy of Sciences) and the Cuban Institute for Sugarcane Byproducts Research (ICIDCA). They also toured the modern Havana City Convention Hall, which will be the seat of the congress. [Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 22]

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COUNTRY SECTION

EL SALVADOR

FMLN'S SALAZAR OPTIMISTIC ABOUT REVOLUTIONARY VICTORY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 5 Dec 80 pp 50-51

[Article by Manuel Gonzalez Bello on statements by Jacobo Salazar, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)]

[Text] "The assassination of the members of the Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Front is consistent with the policy of slayings pursued by the Military-Christian Democratic Junta since it took power," asserted Jacobo Salazar, leader of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, adding:

"This development, which is very painful because of its irrationality, is merely confirmation that the junta in our country is not at all democratic or of the people. The attempt has been made internationally to portray it as a social reformer and as if it were in the middle, between the far right and the far left, but this notion has been proven false. The only struggle that exists is the people's struggle against the enemy, headed by the Military Junta.

"The junta has not wanted to take responsibility for this crime, but the dozens of people who were around San Jose School saw that security forces agents entered the school, captured our comrades and took them away. The fascist Christian Democratic Junta's responsibility is total and cannot be eluded."

Jacobo Salazar then commented on the 28 November assassination:

"This demonstrated once again that by choosing the path of arms to gain power the Salvadoran people are legitimately in the right and their struggle is justified. The armed insurrection is a necessity imposed by the domestic oligarchy, by the country's fascist sectors and even by the policy of the U.S. Government itself, which has been closing off all of the people's possibilities.

"The action by the junta against the leaders of the Democratic Front," Salazar added, "is an attempt to demoralize the masses and even to project the image internationally that the revolutionary movement in our country is being defeated. But this is untrue. The strongest trend in El Salvador is the trend towards revolution, towards bolstering the revolutionary tide and expanding the revolutionary ranks. It is impossible to check a movement such as the one that exists."

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As to the repercussions of the incident, the FMLN leader asserted:

"These slayings will not diminish the people's combative capacity. We believe, and it can already be seen, that their spirit of struggle is even greater. Indignation has spread throughout the Salvadoran people, as happened when Monsignor Romero was killed. This fosters and multiplies the spirit of struggle. The response made itself felt from the very day that our comrades fell. This was a provocation of the Salvadoran people. But we will not let ourselves be provoked because our people act in accordance with the guidelines of a revolutionary leadership, not spontaneously. We do not accept provocation but neither are we going to lessen our combative capacity or tone down our struggle. We will multiply it, thus bringing the moment of victory closer."

Jacobo Salazar described Enrique Alvarez, the slain secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), in these words:

"He came from a well-to-do family, from the country's landowning bourgeoisie. He was a capable, intelligent man who loved the people, renounced his privileges and joined the revolutionary struggle. The bourgeoisie regarded him as a traitor to their class and, therefore, killed him."

He said the following about the rest of the people who were slain:

"Enrique Barreras, a member of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), which is affiliated with the Socialist International, had been a student leader, a university professor and the author of several analyses of the country's realities, an intellectual who had devoted himself totally to the people's struggle. Juan Chacon, the secretary general of the Revolutionary Popular Bloc, had great responsibilities in the political struggle at the age of just 23. Of peasant origin, he was uncomplicated, frank and determined, a very definite reflection of our people. Doroteo Hernandez also represented the working class segments of El Salvador. Humberto Mendoza had abandoned his university studies to join the struggle. Manuel Franco, from the Nationalist Democratic Union, was an attorney with a high level of academic background; he was comrade with firm convictions, calm and with great political insight."

Jacobo Salazar had the following to say about the situation in El Salvador:

"The Military-Christian Democratic Junta has been weakening and disintegrating on account of internal contradictions. It includes representatives of Christian Democracy, a party that has no political voice or support in the country. The PDC [Christian Democratic Party] is a disintegrated party; many of its members went over to revolutionary organizations or helped form the Social Christian Popular Movement, which is part of the FDR. To talk of the PDC is to talk of corrupt politicians, traitors to Christian Democracy itself."

"There are profound differences within the Armed Forces. There are sectors that do not back the policy of repression, and there is even the chance that some military men will support the democratic struggle."

He then delved further into this issue:

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"The Salvadoran regime's Armed Forces have undergone a profound deterioration in recent months. Since 15 October 1979, when Gen Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown, we have seen four crises within the Armed Forces, which are propping up the dictatorial regime in power. Each one has been successively more serious and more difficult to resolve through negotiations among the military men who are at odds. We cannot see this crisis as something isolated or just among them; it is part of the social, political and economic crisis in which Salvadoran society as a whole is struggling.

"The dissent within the regime's Armed Forces," Salazar added, "has reached unforeseen levels, to the extent that the ruling sectors no longer talk about Armed Forces unity or about their obedience and discipline. The crisis in the ranks of the army was marked precisely by disobedience and rebellion during the first week of September when young officers categorically refused to comply with the orders of the fascist command that wanted to shift them from their troop command posts.

"The young officers' rebelliousness towards the orders from the fascist military command is extremely important because it completely shatters traditional patterns and, furthermore, clearly points up the differences that exist within the Armed Forces.

"I should also mention that the crisis has been intensified by the blows that the revolutionary military units have dealt them, in many cases forcing the reactionary military forces to retreat, but not without absorbing really heavy punishment.

"The shortage of officers is becoming increasingly evident, because their numbers have diminished as troop contingents have been expanded, and also because of the political differences among officers, which makes it impossible for the high command to trust many officers completely. Objectively speaking, there is a strong trend in the Armed Forces for a number of officers who disagree with the junta's policy of slayings to defend the stands of the democratic and revolutionary movement."

Jacobo Salazar then asserted: "The revolutionary struggle is moving forward with sure steps. We have been dealing the enemy major blows. The people's military capabilities have grown in recent times. Every day there are ambushes and confrontations, while the fighting morale of the enemy army wanes."

We asked the leader of the FMLN to expand on his remarks in this regard.

"The revolutionary movement in El Salvador has truly mass political as well as armed forces, both in the countryside and in the city, throughout the nation's territory. The political and the armed struggles are combined. There are practically unlimited prospects for their development.

"The revolutionary forces grouped around the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which operate under a single politico-military command, have three kinds of troops: armed self-defense, the guerrillas and the regular army.

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"There has been a significant upswing in revolutionary military operations. We have moved from small guerrillas operations to more complex military ones in which units of 200, 300 and up to 400 troops take part, waging very complex battles. We simultaneously carry out various attacks on our main targets, thus administering major blows to the enemy.

"Not only have the combative capabilities of the Salvadoran people's armed forces increased but their technical capabilities have as well. Furthermore, the morale of our troops is on the rise."

Jacobo Salazar had this to say about the involvement of the masses in the revolutionary struggle:

"All of our organizations have been organizing the people throughout these years. Each grass roots sector is involved in one political movement or another, both in the city and the countryside. They can also be organized in a union or trade union associations and even belong to underground political and military organizations.

"We can see a strong mass movement. Each organization has demonstrated separately that it has broad support among the people. Each underground organization has a very broad mass front, such as the 28 February People's Leagues, the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, the Unified Popular Action Front, the Nationalist Democratic Union and the Popular Liberation Movement. These five organizations make up the Revolutionary Coordinating Commission of the masses, and to cite an example of how strong it is, it completely paralyzed the country on 24 and 25 July.

"The Revolutionary Democratic Front was formed in April 1980, and it is the broadest expression of the majority of our people. The FDR represents the unity of democratic and revolutionary forces. More than 90 percent of the people are in it, which is why we say that it also represents the interests of the nation."

Jacobo Salazar then concluded by saying: "Our armed forces have been developing on a truly massive basis, just as a major mass struggle has been developing in the countryside and the city. We now have a strong, organized and politically and militarily cohesive grassroots rank-and-file.

"Their effectiveness has been demonstrated by the heightening of the struggle, and their efficiency will be demonstrated now that we are preparing to wage the decisive battles."

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COUNTRY SECTION

VENEZUELA

FORMER PRESIDENT PEREZ CITED ON ACQUITTAL OF CUBANS

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 62-63

[Report on international telephone interviews conducted by Radio Havana, Cuba, by Mario G. del Cueto]

[Text] The decision by a Venezuelan military court to acquit the persons who master-minded and perpetrated the horrible Barbados crime is still giving rise to worldwide disgust. The strong tone of protest in some cases or thorough analysis of the absurd legal decision in the light of international law in others are included in the context of the opinions whose essential parts are reproduced below. First of all, the latest statements by the former president of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, should be emphasized because of the insistence with which he has expressed his opinion on recent occasions. He stated in Bogota that he does not have the slightest doubt on the responsibility of those who appear directly involved in the sabotage of a Cuban Airlines aircraft. During the administration of Carlos Andres Perez as president, the arrest of the guilty parties -- Orlando Bosch Avila and Luis Posada Carriles -- occurred in Caracas and extradition of Venezuelan citizens Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo was requested. The trial began in a regular court and was subsequently transferred to military jurisdiction, all during his term in office. "I am confident," Perez pointed out, "that justice will function, because otherwise it would be scandalous for a crime of that magnitude to remain unpunished." When he was invited to express an opinion on his country's foreign policy, the former Venezuelan president censured the conduct of the present president, Luis Herrera Campins, about whom he said that he was letting himself be guided by Christian Democrat dogma and sectarianism. "This," he stated, "is harming the nation's own interests seriously."

Vietnamese social associations, which were indignant about the acquittal of the terrorists, asked the Venezuelan president to put an end to his hostile policy against Cuba and demanded punishment for the guilty parties. "It is a flagrant act against morality and international laws," the signers on behalf of the Vietnamese committees on Defense of World Peace and on Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association said.

A former judge of the Colombian Court of Justice and former rector of the National University, Luis Carlos Perez, stated that "it was extremely dangerous for these crimes, committed on a large scale basis and with very grave factors against the existing political organization, to be judged by military courts, which evaluate things in a summary manner without getting to the bottom of them. Therefore, that

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acquittal has a marked sense of injustice and will have to be reviewed in a higher court for the purpose of a retrial and of putting things in their equitable terms." When he expanded his opinion with regard to agreeing with the Latin American Association of Jurists, which said that the acquittal of the perpetrators of the Barbados crime encouraged repetition of that kind of act, Luis Carlos Perez added that he shared that opinion. "When impunity is established, as it is in this case, the so-called forces of law and order, which are repressive forces, feel tempted to continue to do the same in the future. The result is that a reaction has to come and has to express itself precisely to prevent this from continuing to happen."

Hortensia Bussi, Allende's widow, a prominent militant in the crusade for peace and social justice, said, in an interview on the matter, that she condemned the acquittal in the lower court of the four criminal perpetrators of the monstrous mass murder on the Cuban Airlines commercial aircraft. "The decision of the Venezuelan military court, encouraged by the Christian Democrat administration of Luis Herrera Campins," she added, "is an act that fills with shame all democratic Venezuelans, who are aware that the accused persons deserve the highest penalty for the crime committed and for which there are sufficient proof and testimony. The contrast between the attitude of Luis Herrera Campins and the stand taken by the government of Carlos Andres Perez is absolute and it demonstrates on what side Venezuelan Christian democracy is, now divided by this and other jeopardizing acts.... Our indignation is greater as Chileans, because the main perpetrator of the Barbados crime, the international terrorist Orlando Bosch, who has a long history of crimes, is involved in the murder, in Washington, of our fellow countryman Orlando Letelier who was foreign minister in the Popular Unity government.... In addition, the acquittal of the terrorists and the backing of the El Salvador genocides are two clear expressions of the policy being followed by the Social Christian Party government, a loyal instrument of imperialism in Central America and the Caribbean."

Shortly before its successful sessions started, the International Scientific Conference Against Imperialism and for Social Progress, held recently in Berlin, one of the most prominent persons attending it who had a seat on the platform of the event, Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Communist Party of Uruguay, stated that, in the case of the Barbados crime, we were faced with a legal monstrosity and a challenge to world public opinion. "Only it is a question," he added, "of a monstrosity dictated by an unheard of cynicism. This kind of unprecedented acquittal proclaims impunity for terrorism and murder on an international scale. Without a doubt, it is a provocation against the Cuban Revolution, but it goes beyond that scope and becomes a provocation against mankind. Moreover, the measure is accordance with the acts of a government that is one of the few that, together with the United States, are aiding the genocidal junta in El Salvador. This indescribable act should merit universal disapproval of the attitude of the Venezuelan government authorities and, at the same time, it should mean the broadest demonstration of solidarity with the Cuban Revolution."

The expression of condemnation coming from the worker sector had extensive repercussion within the Single Federation of Venezuelan Workers (CUT). Its secretary general, Alejandro Cruz Villegas, stated that "there is, in the Venezuelan people, the strongest conviction that the acquittal that has just been pronounced by military justice is in accordance with a political conspiracy in which Venezuelan Christian Democracy plays a decisive part, in alliance with the Social Democrat right, the most reactionary sectors on the continent and United States imperialism.... There

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is no doubt that this monstrous legal manipulation has been one of the most horrible crimes in recent times committed on Latin American soil. It is part of an international strategy included in the cold war, in plans against the people's independence and liberation."

Another expression of indignation also came from the proletarian sector. This time it came from Eduardo Castillo, secretary general of the General Workers Federation of Peru. "Aside from the legal monstrosity that this decision implies, it is necessary to see the political connotation that it has. From that double point of view, that decision has merited the strongest rejection by our labor union federation that has been made public in this country. And it merits not only rejection by our federation, but also by all honest, aware workers in Peru, by all progressive persons in my country and in all Latin America."

In a recent interview granted to Radio Rebelde, the secretary general of the Peronist Montonero Movement in Argentina stated that the organization denounced the monstrosity of the measure. "This stand taken by us," he pointed out, is absolutely consistent with the principle that we maintain on the need for putting to trial, in Argentina and other countries in the Southern Cone, persons responsible for all the crimes against the people in these recent years. That is to say, there is a principle of justice, which is a notion won by civilized mankind, from which we can in no way back away and it is absolutely necessary for us all to be in solidarity."

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